9 MAR 1950

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

VOL. XXXVIII NO. 56 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1950 PRICE 2 ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

1949 COMPLETIONS OF THE METROPOLITAN INSURANCE CO., LTD. (H.O CALCUTTA) EXCEED 6 CRORES AND FIFTY-FIVE LACS. Central Office—Western Circle, 371, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY—1.

Secularism In Action!

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

MR. K. S. FIRODIA, Speaker of the Bombay Legislative Assembly, told Mr. A. A. Khan, the Leader of the Opposition today, that the fact that Friday was the Prayer Day for Muslims could not be taken into consideration by him, while fixing the time at which the Assembly should meet that day.

The Home Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, had requested the Speaker that the Assembly should meet at 11-30 a.m. on Friday, because certain Bills had to be passed and become law before the expiry of this month.

Mr. Khan said that his Group was not opposed to sitting longer hours, but as Friday was the Prayer Day for Muslims, he requested that the House meet that day at 12-30 p.m.

Mr. Firodia said that, "India being a secular State" and the State of Bombay being a part of it, considerations such as prayers, could not influence the fixing of the hours of the Legislative Assembly, though he was prepared to consider the conveniences of Members as far as possible.

80 ARRESTED IN NAGPUR

Steps Against Rioting

NAGPUR, March 8, (PTI): Eighty persons belonging to both communities were rounded up by police in the last two days at Kamptee, ten miles from here, as a precaution against the outbreak of any incident.

Dusk-to-dawn curew has been imposed in the town for three days from yesterday and an order under section 144 Cr. P. C. will be in force for a week.

Police are also reported to have arrested a man from Karachi, suspected to be a Pakistani spy, and seized some quantity of knives and daggers in a series of raids.

The situation in Katni, where there was some rioting on Sunday last, is now quiet and normal, according to official reports received here today.

Situation Quiet In U. P. Cities

MILITARY BEING WITHDRAWN

LUCKNOW, March 8, (UPI): Latest reports received at the headquarters of the U. P. Government reveal that all those places in the State from where communal disturbances were reported during the "holi" week have now returned to normal. Tension was reported from some places in the interior of Shahjehanpur district but the prompt intervention of the authorities eased the situation.

Military has been withdrawn from Pilibhit after patroling the city for two days.

Bareilly Moradabad and Aligarh are also normal for the last three day.

Sec. 144 In Ahmedabad

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, March 8.

Section 144 was declared in Ahmedabad City today following certain reports of incidents in which knives were used.

Bengal's Woes Are India's

DON'T GIVE WAY TO DESPAIR

Nehru's Call: Peace At All Cost

CALCUTTA, March 8, (PTI).

THE Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, repeated today his assurance that Bengal's problem was the problem of India and appealed to the people to remain calm and maintain peace at all cost.

Addressing the refugees and local people at Bongaon, a subdivisional town bordering East Bengal, 46 miles from here, Pandit Nehru said India was a united whole If any part of the country was weakened, that would affect the whole of it.

Youngmen and women, who were the wealth of the nation should take heart to solve courageously various problems before them, however difficult they might be. They must not in any way give way to despair.

The Prime Minister exhorted the people to shed fear from their mind. If they harboured any kind of fear, it would ultimately make them weak as a nation. The people of India, he said, had fought bravely against the mighty foreign power under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. They should not, therefore, forget his teachings.

Pandit Nehru assured the people that although he was leaving for Delhi tomorrow, He would visit Calcutta again after some time.

BONGAON VISIT

Several hundred East Bengal refugees now housed at Bongaon, had a pleasant surprise this morning, when the Prime Minister slipped into their camp and gave them a message of cheer and hope.

Pandit Nehru stayed there for about two hours and returned to Calcutta at lunch time.

Although his visit to the place was kept a secret, big crowds at places on either side of the metalled road to Bangaon lustily cheered the Prime Minister as he drove.

At Bangaon, Pandit Nehru visited the Nizan Park Camp where about 300 refugees, mostly from Barisal, Khulna and Jessore were housed. He next proceeded to Bairampur, about nine miles from Bangaon and visited the refugees rehabilitated there by the Government of West Bengal.

The Prime Minister spoke kindly to the women refugees and caressed little children. Seeing a child cry, Pandit Nehru blessed him and said, "Jinda Raho Beta".

The Prime Minister had to change his car for a jeep to travel through village roads. Alignting from the jeep, he walked througn the open furrowed tracts of land to reach Bairampur, a suburban village.

40,000 CROSS

During the Prime Minister's visit to Bongaon, it was revealed by the local officials that about 40,000 refugees have crossed into the Indian Union from East Bengal through Bongaon station between January 1 and March 8. The refugees took to various ways of crossing the border, some using bullock carts, some walking the whole distance but the bulk of them coming by rail. Most of these people, after arrival, were dispersed to various parts of the subdivision, while batches of them were sent to other districts of the State.

The Prime Minister's programme included a visit to the refugee camp in Park Circus area of Calcutta in the afternoon and some social visits to the houses of the late Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose and Sir B. L. Mitter to convey his personal condolences to the widows of the deceased. He also called on the wife of the President of the Union of Burma, who is now in Calcutta for medical treatment.

DECISION NOW

During his meeting with the Prime Minister, the Hindu Mahasabha leader Mr. Asutosh Lahiri is stated to have submitted to Pandit Nehru that the immediate task before the Government was to bring out all those Hindu families, who wanted to come out of East Bengal.

Armed escort must be provided by the Government of India for safety of those who would migrate. According to Mr. Lahiri, the position was so desperate now that Government should rush its own military for the relief and succour of the hundreds of thousands of Hindus, who were now marooned in various parts of East Bengal.

They should not waste any more time in any futile fact finding mission. He urged the Prime Minister to take the final decision here and now in Calcutta.

About 20,000 refugees from East Bengal have already arrived in the Karimganj subdivision during the last fortnight, according to the District Congress Committee.

REQUEST TO PAKISTAN

The Indian Authorities have approached the East Bengal Government with a request to make suitable arrangements for safe travel of Indian citizens and dependents of Indian Government employees at present held

(Continued on Page 5)

An Ambassadar Remembered

To commemorate the first Death Anniversary of late Dr. Syed Hussain, Mr. A. A. A. Fyzee, Indian Ambassador to Egypt, the staff of the Indian Embassy and the members of the Indian community, assembled at his grave in Cairo on January 25. Mrs. Fyzee pays homage to the memory of late Dr. Syed Hussain by placing a wreath on his grave. Mr. Fyzee is seen standing second from left.—PIB.

MORE ARRESTS IN HYDERABAD

Former C-in-C Taken Into Custody

HYDERABAD, March 8, (PTI).

A SERIES of arrests have been effected by the Hyderabad Police today in connection with the escape of Mir Laik Ali, former Prime Minister of Hyderabad, from custody, it is learnt.

Major general El Edroos, former commander of the Hyderabad State forces, was taken into custody by the police this afternoon, it is learnt.

Among others who were arrested today were Khan Bahadur Ahmed Nawaz Jung, a prominent businessman of Secunderabad and his son Dost Mohammed Alladi.

Police guards have been placed at their residence in Secunderabad. Khan Bahadur Ahmed Nawaz Jung is described as a close associate of Mir Laik Ali and is stated to have had business dealings with him.

Major General El-Edroos was staying at the Rock Castle Hotel at Jubilee Hills and his wife was living separate from him at the Greenland Guest House.

General Edroos was commander of the Hyderabad Army when it surrendered to Major General J. N. Chaudhuri, former military Governor of Hyderabad, on the third day of the police action. Later, he was allowed to retain his job until he retired last year after putting 35 years' service in the Hyderabad Army.

General Edroos comes from Arab stock. His two sons are in the Pakistan Army. His daughter is also married to an officer in the Pakistan Army.

After his retirement, General Edroos said in an interview that he would not go to Pakistan. If the situation permitted, he added, he would go abroad. Further, he stated that he would write the history of the Hyderabad Army in his leisure hours.

SPECIAL OFFICER ARRIVES

Mr. Mallick, D.I.G., Intelligence Bureau, Delhi, arrived here today, to assist the Hyderabad Police in the investigations in connection with the escape from house-custody of Mir Laik Ali. He held consultations with Mr. B. S. Jetley, Inspector General of Police, and other officials in the evening.

FRANTIC SEARCH

The frantic efforts to trace Mir Laik Ali have not so far carried the police any way nearer to him. Today was the third day since his escape was discovered. Though he made the flight on March 4, the authorities however, still believe that the former Prime Minister of Hyderabad has not crossed the borders of India and the vigil must continue with added zeal.

WEAK SPOT

The investigations conducted into the daring escape of Mir Laik Ali uncover a weak spot in the security arrangements at his bungalow, it was stated today. The weak link was the woman searcher of Begum Liak Ali who had the advantage of moving in a screened car, overlooked an important point. The baggage box of a Chrysler car is big enough to conceal a man.

CASE REGISTERED

A case has been registered in the

)Continued on Page 5)

PAKISTAN DESIGNS ON CACHAR DISTRICT

Muslims Infiltrate In Great Numbers

CALCUTTA, March 8, (UPI).

FACTS about pro-Pakistan activities by Muslims in the Cachar District of Assam, have been set forth in a memorandum placed before Prime Minister Pandit Nehru by Shri Bidyapati Singh, M.L.A. (Assam) Vice-President and Prof. Dilip Chakravarty, Joint Secretary, Congress Citizenship Riht Committee, Cachar, Silchar.

The memorandum says that Muslims from East Bengal are being absorbed by the Muslims of Cachar, who are already considerable in number with the obvious object of converting the district into a Muslim majority one." Not less than two lakhs of East Bengal Muslims have been infiltrated into Cachar alone according to non-official estimates, the memorandum says.

It further says that expert trainers have also been imported to train people in lathis, spears etc. and the building of an "unofficial army for use at appropriate time.

ANNEXING ASSAM

There was propaganda from before the Radcliffe Award that Assam as also Kashmr and Hyderabad would be included in Pakistan. Cachar and Hyderabad having since been lost, the issue was kept alive by promising Karimganj town and Patharia Hills to Pakistan with a plan of annexing Assam within the next five years.

The memorandum also says that since the promulgation of laws for the expulsion of "undesirables" from Assam, the pro-Pakistan elements have taken up a policy of creating chaos and confusion. The town of Karimganj was sought to be attacked by a Muslim mob on February 15 and Hailakandi on February 17.

A Muslim mob with spears and other weapons attacked the college in the district town of Silchar itself with shouts of "Pakistan Zindabad" and the crowd melted when the police and military arrived. The memorandum has complained that certain key officers of Cachar District are in sympathy with the movement and the unwillingness to take strong steps is aggravating the situation. The memorandum has demanded a public enquiry about those officers.

Seven Injured In Clash

NELLORE, March 8 (PTI): Seven persons were injured on Monday in a clash between police and a party of villagers in Atmakur, 40 miles from here, actording to reports reaching here today.

The reports said that while a play was being enacted in a thatched shed in the village, a group of persons, objecting to some scenes in the play, resorted to stone-throwing and attempted to set fire to the shed.

Police, who rushed to the scene, made a lathi charge and later opened fire on the attackers to bring the situation under control. No one was injured as a result of the police firing, it was officially stated.

India's New Move In Kashmir Dispute

AGREEABLE TO SINGLE U.N. REPRESENTATIVE

LAKE SUCCESS, March 8, (PTI-Reuter).

INDIA today told the Security Council she would agree to the replacement of the United Nations Kashmir Commission by a single United Nations representative provided the person chosen was acceptable to her.

Mr. Benegal Narsing Rau, India's Delegate, read out a statement which he said he had been instructed by his Government to make concerning the draft resolution introduced in the Council by Britain, the United States, Norway and Cuba on February 24.

The statement said the Government of India wished to reaffirm the views expressed by Mr. Rau on February 7 on the demilitarisation proposal of General A. G. L. McNaughton of Canada—the principles "of which are the demilitarisation programme envisaged by the four-power resolution."

ACCEPTABLE PERSON

Referring to Para 2 of the resolution which envisaged the appointment of one U.N. representative to perform the functions described therein, Mr. Rau said: "My Government desire that the person chosen as representative should be acceptable to them".

Mr. Rau added:

"Sub Para (A) of Para Two of the resolution states that it will be amongst the functions of the U.N. representative to assist in the preparation and to supervise the implementation of the programme of demilitarisation referred to in Paragraph One of the resolution and "to interpret the agreements reached by the parties for demilitarisation."

"The Government of India assume that the reference here is to agreements that might be reached hereafter by the parties. They also assume similarly that the agreements referred to in sub (D) of Para Two of the resolution are agreements on demilitarisation that may be reached hereafter between the parties

"It is my Government's firm intention to continue to observe the condition suggested in Para Three of the resolution".

Retaliation Unislamic

NAZIMUDDIN'S CALL TO THE FAITHFUL

DACCA, March 8 (PTI-Reuter): The Governor-General of Pakistan, Khwaja Nazimuddin, in a statement on the eve of his departure from Dacca to Lahore today, characterised "the manifestations of violence" as "most deplorable."

"Pakistan regards its minorities as a sacred trust and we consider it our paramount duty to give them the fullest measure of protection, security, justice and fairplay", he added.

Khwaja Nazimuddin said that no government could perform "such delicate duties" without the co-operation of the people and the Press.

He expressed his sincere sympathy for the victims of the communal frenzy" in India and Pakistan.

Speaking to "my own people" he said: "No matter what the provocation may be, there can be no justification for the people taking the law into their own hands or launching reprisals against the minority community Retaliation is not Islamic way of life."

"We are a Muslim State and we should do nothing that is not worthy of our high traditions", the Governor-General added.

Waiting For The Kill!

MADRAS, March 8. (PTI).

MR. M D'Silva, under-guard of the ill-fated Calcutta Mail deposed before the Additional District Magistrate of Nellore today that a jeep was seen standing "either on the road or near the road" in close proximity to the scene of the accident.

The District Magistrate held an enquiry at the M. and S. M. Railway office here this afternoon in connection with the accident.

The under-guard said he ran towards the jeep to stop it, but it went away towards Madras. He and a few others shouted and whistled to stop the jeep to no avail.

Need To Change Present Policy

SABHA CHIEF ON REFUGEE PROBLEM

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Mr. V. G. Deshpande, Organising Secretary of the Akhil Bharatiya Hindu Mahasabha, has stated that the Mahasabha is convinced that "Pakistan by its inhuman barbarities of innocent Hindus, has forfeited its claim to continue as an independent state."

In a statement issued here today, on the situation in East Bengal, Mr. Despande offered the Mahasabha's "fullest co-operation to the Government of India in its efforts to save the lives of millions of Hindus in East Bengal" At the same time he felt that "unless there is fundamental orientation in Government's policy with regard to the Muslim community in India and the Pakistan State outside, the problem cannot be satisfactorily solved."

CINEMA AUDIENCE FIRED UPON

Terrorist Outrage In Malaya

SINGAPORE, March 8, (PTI-Reuter): Four people, including two special constables, were killed and 11 badly injured last night when terrorists opened fire on the audience at an open air cinema at Kepong, near Kuala Lumpur.

One man, killed by police as terrorists fled after shooting, has been identified as a terrorist leader for whom police offered a reward of 20,000 Malayan dollars. He was said to have been Deputy Commander of the terrorist batallion in Selangor State, in which Kuala Lumpur is situated.

MOB ATTACKS POLICEMEN ESCORTING PRISONERS

BAHRAICH, March 8, (UPI).

Reports from Barreh 12 miles from the police station of Bhinga reveal that while 12 persons bound down under Section 197 Cr. P. C. were being taken to the police sub-divisional officers' camp a mob of 700 persons armed with lathis attacked the police party. In the melee that ensued, eight accused slipped away and 13 policemen were injured.

Finding the situation uncontrollable, the Sub-Inspector who was riding on an elephant, ordered firing which resulted in three deaths. On receipt of this information, Mr. C. P. Gupta, District Magistrate, accompanied by Mr. Sharp, Superintendent of Police, with a lorry load of armed police rushed to the spot and arrested 16 persons including the escaped eight most of whom were hiding in forest.

Warrants of arrest against more than one hundred persons have been issued.

Detenus In N.W.F.P.

PESHAWAR, March 7 (PTI-Reuter): Khan Abdul Qayum Khan, Premier of the North-West Frontier Province announced in the Legislative Assembly that there were now 188 detenus in the various jails in the province as compared with 5,183 detenus in pre-Partition days.

The Premier, who was winding up general discussion on the budget today, stated that detenus consisted mainly of Red Shirts who had been arrested in the wake of freedom. Government were gradually releasing these detenus on their furnishing undertakings of loyalty to Pakistan and providing it by their future actions. Many of the detenus had already been released on furnishing similar undertakings, he said.

INDIAN INDUSTRIALISTS ARE ONLY TO BLAME

Gadgil On Encouragement To Foreign Capital

NEW DELHI, March 8, (PTI).

WHILE inaugurating the seventh annual general meeting of the Engineering Association of India, Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Minister for works, mines and power referred to the criticism that the Government was allowing foreign capital at the cost of indigenous industry.

He said: "Speaking personally, I feel that the industrialists in this country have not played their part as was expected. If therefore, today, encouragement is being given to foreign capital to come to India, the industrialists must thank themselves."

He added that no special concessions were being allowed for the entry of foreign capital. The terms for entry were just the same as would exist in any free country in the world. He said there were many precedents when foreign capital had been allowed in countries with a view to stepping up their industrialisation.

Mr. Gadgil said the industrialists must change their attitude towards labour. They must treat them as an important "human factor" in their production plans and stop treating them as mere parts of a machine.

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Wanted educated bachelor to marry a personality of Government Teacher Girl. Apply to Box No. 1662 "Bombay Chronicle."

SITUATION VACANT

Bombay Sales Tax Department. Applications are invited for posts of Sales Tax Inspectors in Bombay State including Bombay City and Mofussil Distriets. Pay Rs. 90-5-120-8-144-E.B.-8-200-10/2-220 plus dearness allowance admissible under the Rules. Also Local Compensatory Allowance and House Rent Allowance if admissible according to Government orders. Appointment will be on temporary basis, subject to confirmation later on depending on number of permanent vacancies, and on satisfactory service and passing Departmental Examination. Candidates should be domiciled in Bombay Province or displaced persons from Pakistan and must be Graduates in Arts, Science or Commerce of recognised Indian University or Registered Accountants. Preference will be given to candidates, who possess a Commerce Degree with Accountancy or are Registered Accountants. Candidates should apply in the form which can be obtained from the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Sales Tax, Old Custom House, Fort, Bombay. Last date for receipt of applications, 25th March, 1950.

(7316)

Wanted Typewriter Mechanics— Apply for terms to: Mr. Aderji Jamshedji 2408 East Street, Poona (1661)

SOCIAL

For Pen-friendship and Social Introductions Please Write at the address below:— (Special Benifits for the ladies) Cultural Association Introduction 78/27, Govindji Keney Road, Bombay, 12. (1659)

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Homoeopathy easily learnt. Best postal training to pass the proposed Test. For prospectus apply: The Grace Medical Mission, Mavelikara, Travancore.

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(1658)

BUSINESS OFFERS

Exporters and Merchants interested in Banyans may please contact Zenith Knitting Mills, P.O. Kuniyamuthur (Coimbatore). 1641

LOANS & MORTGAGES

Loans Arranged on very easy terms. Apply sharp to Mr. G. S. Monga: Post Box No. 119, Baroda.

1638

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

APPLICATIONS are invited BEFORE 17-4-1950 for the post of Accounts Officer for the Bombay Electric Grid. QUALIFICATIONS:— (1) Ordinarily B.Com. with Accounting and Auditing but this requirement may be relaxed in the case of candidates with the requisite experience; (2) Seven years' experience in Audit and Accounts in large commercial or industrial organisation or Government office at least two years of which should have been in connection with audit and account of Electric Supply undertakings, but candidates with requisite degree may be considered even if they have less experience. AGE:— Not more than 45 years on 1-7-1950. PAY:—Rs. 350-1,100 PLUS cost of living allowance as admissible Higher starting pay admissible. Application form supplied on receipt of a large addressed enveloped with 4 annas postage stamps and a CROSSED Indian Postal Order for Re. 1/- payable to the "Secretary, Bombay Public Service Commission, Bombay No. 1", who will also supply full details on request. Persons registered with Employment Exchanges can obtain the form on application IN PERSON at the Exchange Office.

(7311)

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

Tenders are invited for the work of Cinder picking and ash removal and cleaning of Loco Yards at Sheds and for picking over cinders within 24 hours in Traffic Yards and Water Column pits in the Traffic Yard on the M & S. M. Railway for one year from 1st April 1950 to 31st March 1951. All cinders measuring ½" and over in size shall become the property of the Administration. All cinders measuring below ½" in size become the property of the Contractor on payment in advance of the tendered amount of purchase price for the period of contrac. The Contractor would be required to arrange his own labour for the cinder picking, cleaning of Loco Yards and ash removal work in addition to this payment.

SHEDS.		OFFICER-IN-CHARGE.
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Hubli including unloading and removal of Hubli Workshop refuse and Ashes.	Ghorpuri Castle Rock Kolhapur.	Superintendent (Power) M. & S. M. Railway, Hubli

(2) Previous experience essential.

(3) Tender and Agreement Forms are obtainable from the Officer-in-Charge on payment of Rs 2/- (Not refundable) per set till 12 noon of 18th March 1950.

(4) Tender deposit amount will be received from tenderers by the Officer-in-Charge till 12 noon of 18th March 1950.

(5) Tenders are to be submitted not later than 20th March 1950.

(6) Tenderers should submit an Income Tax Clearance certificate in original as per the specification prescribed in the Tender Form.

Madras. P. A. F. CORY.
D/4th March, 1950. Chief Operating Superintendent.

(7314)

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORT SERVICE,
BOMBAY.

APPLICATIONS with copies of testimonials are invited for the following temporary posts in Government Transport Service, Swadeshi Mills Estate, Queen's Road, Bombay:—

(i) STENOGRAPHER — on Rs. 140/- p. m. in the scale of Rs. 140-8-220 plus Dearness Allowance.

(ii) CLERKS — on Rs. 75/- p.m. in the scale of Rs. 75-5-140 E.B.-6-200 plus D. A.

Candidates for all the posts must have passed at least Matriculation or S. S. C. examination and be of Bombay Domicile; age not more than 25. Candidates having previous experience will be given preference. The candidates will have to appear for interview at their own cost.

V. S. DUBHASHI
Controller,
Govt. Transport Service
Swadeshi Mills Estate,
Bombay, 7th March, 1950.

(7312)

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED will be held at the New Head Office Premises of the Bank, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 9th March, 1950, at 4 O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time):—

(1) To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1949,
(2) To declare a dividend,
(3) To elect Directors in place of those retiring, and
(4) To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 23rd February, 1950 to SATURDAY, the 11th March, 1950, both days inclusive.

A. C. CLARKE.
General Manager.
Bombay, 11th February, 1950.

(7122)

LEGAL NOTICES

Application No. 143 of 1949
IN THE BOMBAY CITY CIVIL COURT AT BOMBAY
High Court suit No. 27 of 1946.
The ASHOK INSURANCE CO., LTD. ... Plaintiffs
vs
The DISCOUNT BANK OF INDIA LTD. ... Defendants
And
THE DISCOUNT BANK OF INDIA LTD. ... Plffs. to the C.C.
vs
THE ASHOK INSURANCE CO. LTD. ... Defts to the C.C.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immovable property, dated the 24th day of November, 1949, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by Public Auction at the instance of the defendants and plaintiffs to the Counter-claim all the right titie and interest of the Plaintiffs to the suit and defendants to the Counter-claim in the following property:—

All that piece of land with dwelling house standing thereon, situate at the junction of the Masjid Bunder Road, Dontad Street, and Jakaria Masjid Street, Bombay, admeasuring 281 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 1297 and 1297, New No. 7048, Old Survey No. 2600 and 2657, New Survey No. 2925, Cadastral Survey No. 1102 of Mandvi Division, Municipal "B" Ward No. 1815, Street Nos. 86 and 90, 199-201 and 130 and 140.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charge or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 27th day of March, 1950, lodge in my Office an affidavit verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.

Dated this 16th day of February 1950.

Sd. A. KIRTIKAR.
Commissioner.

(7317)

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY
IN INSOLVENCY
NO. 21 of 1950.

Re: Messrs. SAJANDAS KALYANDAS, a firm, carrying on business as Cloth Merchants at Mangaldas Market; 6th Lane, Bombay ... Debtors.
Ex parte: ODHAMAL PREMCHAND ... Petitioning Creditor.

ON THE PETITION of the abovenamed Petitioning Creditor presented on the 2nd day of February 1950, an order was made this day by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtors Insolvents.

Dated this 7th day of March, 1950.

SAROSH H. A. VAKIL
Insolvency Registrar.
High Court, Bombay.

(7313)

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS at V. T. Platform No. 14 unclaimed goods including articles said to be of gold and silver, clothes, dhurries, vessels, shoes, trunks, biddis, cycle parts, crockery etc. on 27/29/30-3-50 at 11 A. M. (S.T.) each day, by order of the G.I.P. Rly. and in accordance with section 55 and 56 of Indian Railways Act 9 of 1890.
Terms:— Full Cash against delivery.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTION SALE of 12 Bales B.P. 52 A. R. East African Cotton INFERIOR QUALITY 1947 crop MENESSE & CO. will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 13th March 1950 at 2-30 P. M. (S.T.) at Cotton Depot, Sewree Godown No. C (6) by order of Messrs. The Raw Cotton Coy. Ltd. on account of the concerned the above mentioned cotton.

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Bareilly	Lucknow
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Bombay, Kalbadevi Road.	Mathura
Buxar	Meerut
Calcutta	Mirzapur
Calcutta, Burra Bazar	Moradabad
Chandausi	Moradabad City
Dehra Dun	Mussoorie
Delhi	Muzaffarnagar
Deoria	Nagpur
Dibai	Nagpur City
Etawah	Naini Tal
Faizabad	New Delhi
Fatehpur	Orai
Firozabad	Patna
Ghaziabad	Rae Bareli
Gorakhpur	Raipur
Gulaothi	Rajnandgaon
Hapur	Shahjahanpur
Hardoi	Siswa Bazar
	Sitapur

J. F. WOOD.
General Manager
(2)

GOVT. ORDERS CHALLENGED

Petition Admitted

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Coyajee)

Bakubhai Purshottam Amin ..... Petitioner
vs.
The District Magistrate, Kaira ..... Respondent

A petition for writs of certiorari and prohibition impugning the validity of a detention order as well as an externment order passed by the respondent as make on grounds which were wholly baseless and outside the scope of the Bombay Public Security Measures Act, was admitted by their lordships and will come up for hearing in due course.

The petitioner originally belonged to the Congress group from which he seceded on account of disagreement on certain public matters. He alleged that, embittered by their defeat in the municipal elections at Vaso in Kaira District in 1945, certain prominent Congress leaders of that District bore the petitioner grudge.

The petitioner had been arrested under the Security Act on 24th January 1950, and on 6th February 1950 a detention order was made against him by the respondent. The petitioner thereupon intimated to the District Magistrate that without prejudice to his rights, he was prepared to leave the district. Two days later the District Magistrate issued an order externing the petitioner from the District.

Mr. H. D. Banaji, Mr. H. R. Pardivala and Mr. A. Desai appeared for the petitioner.

APPEAL IN RITZ CASE

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gajendragadkar and Mr. Justice Shah)

State of Bombay ..... Appellant
vs.
R. R. Kapoor & others .. Respondents

Their lordships granted leave to the Government to appeal to the Supreme Court of India against the Order of acquittal passed by an appellate bench of the High Court in favour of the Director, Manager and two chefs of the Ritz Hotel as in their lordships opinion the case involved a question of importance relating to the interpretation of the Food Control Order.

The Advocate-General with the Government Pleader appeared for the State.

ANTI-DRINK SATYAGRAHA

UJJAIN, March 8, (UPI): Anti-drink satyagraha was launched in Bhil areas on the 1st March last, and reports indicate that thousands of Bhils were participating in the demonstrations in support of the anti-drink movement.

The satyagrahis demanded complete prohibition in these areas and immediate cancellation of deportation orders against Pandit Baleshwardayalu, founder of the Rajasthan Bhil Sewak Sangh, and Mr. Keshavchandra Jain, Secretary.

Order under Sec 144 have been enforced in Ratlam district and strict police and military precautions have been taken.

Mr. Gyansinha, Editor of the "Janmat", a weekly has been arrested. A large number of satyagrahis have also been arrested.

Fifth Columnists Arrested

JIAGANJ, (West Bengal) March 8 (UPI): Several Pakistani Muslims, including an employee of the Government of East Bengal and the Muslim head clerk of the office of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Lalbagh, were arrested by the Murshidabad police at Lalbagh for alleged fifth columnist activities. Several houses are reported to have been searched in this connection.

Orders under Section 144 Cr. P.C. have been promulgated at Lalbagh, Jiaganj and many other places of this sub-division prohibiting meetings and processions.

Concession To Physically Handicapped Students

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Government of Bombay has directed that a student should not be detained in any class for his failure in the physical education test if the medical officer of the school certifies that his failure in the test was due to his physical handicap.

Extension Of Rents Control Act

All the provisions of Part II of the Bombay Rents, Hotel and Lodging House Rates Control Act, 1947, have been applied, with effect from March 1 last, to the villages of Navapur and Sindkheda, in West Khandesh District, in respect of all premises let for residential and business purposes in the case of the first mentioned village and for residential and educational purposes in the case of the other village.

Razvi Trial

SECUNDERABAD, March 8 (UPI): The Special Tribunal trying Kasim Razvi, the Razakar leader, and others in the Bibinagar Dacoity Case and Shoebullah Murder Case, adjourned to Monday next after a brief sitting today.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE FOR ADJUDICATION

The industrial dispute between Messrs Alcock, Ashdown and Company, Limited, Bombay, and its workers has been referred for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal of Mr. L. G. Thakore.

NO FURTHER INCREASE IN RENTS

Nanda Says It Will Hit The Majority

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A suggestion that an increase of six and a quarter per cent should be allowed on rents of residential premises, was made by Mr. Shantilal Shah, Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council on the floor of the House today. Mr. Shah was replying to Mr. Abdul Latif Haji Hazratkhan, who moved a resolution to the effect that the Bombay Rents, Hotels and Lodging House Rates Control Act, 1947 should be amended so as to give relief to property owners.

Mr. Shah said that should the increase in rents of residential premises be permitted it would give an impetus to building activities and help ease the housing shortage. He further suggested that the housing question, affecting as it did the whole of society, could be tackled in three ways.

The housing of the labour class should be undertaken by Government. The middle class should be encouraged to solve the problem for itself, by means of co-operative societies and joint enterprise. With regard to the upper class the question should rest where it was at present as they were not greatly effected by the existing situation in the state. The question of housing was not merely one of reducing rents, but should be looked at from all angles.

PITY THE LANDLORDS

In moving his resolution Mr. Abdul Latif said that landlords should be permitted an immediate increase of 25 per cent in rents of residential premises and 45 per cent in rents of business premises which were in existence in September 1940, so as to enable them to keep their properties in good condition. Landlords as a class had received no relief for the rising cost of living, whereas the working class had been granted some relief in the form of dearness allowance and other increase in salaries and wages.

It would be argued the speaker continued, that the majority of the citizens were tenants and any increase in rents would go against the interests of the majority. But this argument would not hold good. There were landlords, and among these were widows, who could barely afford to eke out a living from the income on house rents, and some increase should be allowed in these cases.

Mr. Behram Karanjia supporting the resolution said that out of the 18,000 landlords in the city, nearly 10,000 had mortgaged their properties. Government had allowed the Port Trust to increase the rent of some of its properties by over 100 per cent. Why should not a landlord be allowed the same advantage, he asked.

Sir Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola said that in the light of formal and informal suggestions made to it, Government should institute enquiries into the question and see if and where it was necessary to give relief to landlords.

SINS OF THE PAST

Replying to the supporters of the resolution, Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Minister for Labour, said that the sins of the landlords in the past were being visited on them in the present. The attitude of the landlords had not always been in the interest of the tenant. This was a democracy, and the State had to act according to the wishes and opinions of the majority, and increase in rents could not therefore be allowed.

It was argued, the Minister continued, that the landlords in many cases were poor and that some of them were widows whose sole income was from house rents. In the case of these two classes of property owners, Government were ready to consider their case and see if some relief could not be given to them.

With regard to the housing situation, the Minister stated that Government had appointed a Sub-Committee of the Housing Committee to find ways and means of relieving the housing shortage.

Following the Minister's speech, the mover withdrew the resolution.

A bill to amend the Bombay University Act for enabling the University to make suitable arrangements for external students, that is students who had undergone a course of lectures prescribed by the University, was moved by Mr. G. S. Mahajani.

Mr. B. G. Kher, Minister for Education, explained that he was entirely in favour of the suggestion contained in the bill, but the bill as drafted would not achieve its object. All that was actually required to achieve the end proposed in the bill was to amend the Bombay University Act, and a committee had been appointed for the purpose. It was very probable that the mover of the bill would be on the committee and he could then put forward his suggestions and have the bill amended.

The bill was also withdrawn.

Further discussion of non-official bills will be taken up tomorrow.

Five Lakhs Of D. P.'s In Bombay

Mr. G. D. Tapase, Minister for Rehabilitation and Backward Classes disclosed in the Bombay Legislative Assembly, today, that there were nearly four to five lakhs of displaced persons in the State of Bombay. The exact figure was however not known. The Minister was replying to a question by Mr. Peter Alvares.

He added that there were 24 refugee camps in the State.

He said that attempts had been made by Government to promote the formation of industrial co-operative societies. Agricultural re-settlement, had, however, proceeded on an individual basis, with necessary Government aid and guidance.

The Minister revealed that with a view to rehabilitating the displaced persons in the State, Government had created a few model townships and smaller colonies. They had also provided suitable building sites near certain existing large towns. Financial assistance was given by way of loans on easy terms to co-operative societies and individuals, for construction of houses and setting up business, and other industrial enterprises.

KALYAN POLICE VIGILANT

Several Raids On Dens Liquor

(From Our Correspondent).

KALYAN, March 8

How prohibition work is being carried on by the Kalyan Town Police was narrated by the authorities in an interview. They say that during the month of February the Police carried out 12 raids in the taluka, especially in the villages of Bhopar, Kopar, Dombivli and Thakurli. During these raids wash, utensils for manufacturing liquor and illicit liquor worth about Rs. 16,000 were destroyed and altogether 50 cases of offences under prohibition rules were registered and over 53 persons were convicted in this connection. In all over 4,000 gallons of illicit liquor were captured and destroyed by the police. More than Rs. 400 worth illicit liquor was attached.

The Police said that the main centres for preparing illicit liquor are Dombivli, Thakurli, Bhopar and Kopar, after manufacturing the liquor is imported to the towns of Kalyan, Thana and Bombay by various methods including some involving motor and cycle tubes.

The authorities added that vigorous efforts are being made to stop the illicit liquor traffic in the city of Kalyan where several centres are working for this business.

In the beginning of this month, i.e., just two days before the Holi festival, an extensive raid was carried out at Thakurli, Dombivli area alongside of the Kalyan creek and Rs. 15,000 worth illicit liquor and other articles were destroyed. After these raids the Dombli area has practically been brought under control.

All these raids were carried out by Police Inspector Mr. G. M. Shirke, Senior Sub-Inspector Mr. A. G. Mali, Sub-Inspectors Mr. U. L. Palve and Mr. V. D. Vanjape and several police constables.

THAT NEERA WAS NOT BAD

BOMBAY, Wednesday

An official press not says:

The report apearing in a section of the Press that fermented 'Neera' or toddy was served to one or two parties at the Neera Centre at the Council Hall the other day is false. Investigations have disclosed that no such fermented Neera was served to anyone at the Centre.

Out of the 50 lbs. of Neera served on that day at the Centre, about five lbs. remained unsold by the afternoon. The lime added to the Neera, as a preservative had by that time settled down and got mixed up with the glass-fulls of Neera that were served. It was this lime which must have given a peculiar twang to the taste of those who happened to drink the dregs. The Neera was rather alkaline than fermented.

The Neera supplied at the Centre was tapped that very morning, and properly mixed with lime and kept in ice. The Neera Guide had also inspected the Neera earlier in the day.

PROTECT THE MINORITIES

Mr. A. A. Khan's Call To Pakistan

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Mr. A. R. Khan, leader of the Opposition in the Bombay Assembly writes:

"We have been watching with grave concern the happenings in Bengal. Reports show that the Pakistan Government have not given protection to their minorities. Consequently the situation is deteriorating. We strongly urge upon the Pakistan Government to take immediate, effective and adequate steps for the protection of the lives and properties of their minorities and solve this problem satisfactorily.

"We take this opportunity to express our satisfaction about the effective and prompt measures taken by the Government of this State to maintain peace and tranquility with the full co-operation of the people."

V. L. MEHTA TO VISIT SHOLAPUR

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta, Minister for Finance, will leave Bombay for Sholapur on March 11 and return on March 13.

Coal Prices In Nasik Revised

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Prices of steam coal and soft coke in the Nasik District have been revised by the Government of Bombay, from yesterday. The revised wholesale prices of steam coal and soft coke are Rs. 43-4 and Rs. 52-13 a ton respectively, and retail prices Rs. 2-5 and Rs. 3 per cwt. respectively. The prices of hard coke remain unchanged.

The requisite notification has been published in Part I of the Bombay Government Gazette, Extraordinary, of March 7, 1950.

HARDWAR (Gurukul), March 8 (UPI): The week-long Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Gurukul Kangri University concluded with a special prayer ceremony, a sacred thread ceremony of about 100 little boys and recitations from the Vedas in a specially erected pandal.

Saint Tukaram's Works

DECISION TO REPRINT OLD EDITION

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

In the years 1869-1873, a complete edition of the works of the great Maratha saint Tukaram was printed and published under the patronage of the Government of Bombay. That edition known as "Pandit's" or "Indu Prakash" edition is the only available edition of the works of the poet and was based upon a collation of important manuscripts and it has been subsequently acknowledged to be the authoritative edition of the poet's works.

On the occasion of the tercentenary of Tukaram this year, the Government of Bombay decided to reprint that edition. The reprint like the original edition is in two volumes and contains certain additional material, such as an essay containing biographical material and a critical appreciation and a full bibliography of Tukaram's literature. The second volume is being published today. The first volume is expected to be ready shortly.

Tukaram's Anniversary Celebrations

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The children of Zamzam Darvesh Chambers at Shivaji Park (Dadar) gathered in the open space of the buildings on Monday to celebrate the 300th anniversary of Saint Tukaram. The President of the Tenants' Association, Mr. N. V. Khandke, presided.

Dr. Waikar, the well-known leader of Nasik, kept the children spellbound with his valued narration on the life and teachings of the Saint. Mr. D. G. Karnad also addressed the gathering.

Bihar Mela

Pilgrims intending to visit the Sitamarhi Ramnaumi Mela, in Bihar, which commences in the last week of this month, are advised to get themselves inoculated against cholera before starting on their pilgrimage and carry with them the necessary inoculation certificates. Otherwise, they are likely to be put to inconvenience at the time of the pilgrimage.

Kandla Port To Be Taken Over From April 1

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

IN pursuance of the decision of the Government of India to develop Kandla into a major port, the Development Commissioner's Organisation of the Government of India would take over the administration of the existing port of Kandla, with the approval of the Ministry of Transport, with effect from April 1, the Kandla Port Advisory Committee decided at a meeting here today.

The final blue-print report of the developments scheme is expected to be completed by the middle of May by the Consulting Engineers in U.K. whose representatives left for U.K. sometime back after the completion of the reconnaissance survey of the area.

The Committee, at today's meeting, discussed the preliminaries of a master plan for the port, town, railway and other developments in Kandla and decided, in accordance with certain tentative 'general conclusions' furnished by the Consulting Engineers, that certain amount of reclamation should be started in Kandla without delay, with the employment of Government agencies.

A Sub-Committee was formed to go into the details of the procedure to be followed in the matter of land acquisition and land utilisation in an approved order of priorities.

The Committee further agreed on the desirability of having a common shipping and forwarding organisation for all the three interests, viz., the port, the railway and the township.

STATE SHIPPING CORPORATION

Draft Agreement Signed

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Final arrangements for the registration of the Government-sponsored Eastern Shipping Corporation have been concluded, it was reliably learnt from shipping quarters today. The Draft Agreements of the Corporation have been approved and were signed yesterday by the Board of Directors with the Scindia Steam Navigation Company.

The signed agreement has been handed over to Mr. S. Jagganathan, Director-General of Shipping, Government of India, who will forward the papers to Mr. C. C. Desai, Secretary to the Ministry of Commerce, for his approval and signature on behalf of the Government of India.

The Eastern Shipping Corporation has been floated with an issue capital of Rs. two crores, out of which the Scindia Steam Navigation Company's share will be Rs. 52 lacs and the rest Government's. The authorised capital of the Corporation will be Rs. ten crores.

The Corporation will have nine directors, six on Government's side and three from Scindia's. Mr. C. H. Bhabha will be the Chairman of the Board.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 21 April, 2017

Status Of Hyderabad

POSITION SAME AS OTHER UNITS

Parliament Discusses Adjournment Move

NEW DELHI, March 8, (PTI).

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER and Home Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, repeated in Parliament today that Hyderabad was in the same position in regard to internal administration as any of the Provinces.

The Nizam, Sardar Patel said, had been treated by the Government of India with "all the courtesy due to him" and today his position was the same as that of the Governor of a Province.

Sardar Patel was opposing the admissibility of Mr. H. V. Kamath's adjournment motion seeking to discuss the escape of Mir Laik Ali, former Prime Minister of Hyderabad, who was in house-internment.

Sardar Patel said: "I wish to remove certain doubts about the exact constitutional position of Hyderabad State and its relations with the Centre. There seems to be considerable misunderstanding and ill-informed statements in this House which are likely to be abused for various purposes.

"As I said yesterday, the Chief Minister and the Ministers of Hyderabad are appointed by the 'Firman' of the Nizam and not by us. After the Police Action, in the hostile atmosphere of the State where the service was formed of people who had to be placed in restraint and in detention —the principal man has now escaped— it was difficult to bring the administration under proper control. We had to give trained and experienced officers on loan. Here, in this case Mr. Vellodi, a very senior officer, has been given by us on loan and his Exalted Highness has appointed him as the Chief Minister. The officer next to him is also a very senior officer of the Bombay Government, Mr. Bakhle, a very honest, upright, straight-forward and able man of high repute. This man is the Home Member of Hyderabad in charge of Law and Order. Under him they have appointed an Inspector-General of Police to look after the police administration.

'KNOW THE FACTS'

"Now it is very dangerous to say that the States Ministry does everything and the Nizam is nothing and he simply cannot do anything but sign. Mr. Moin Nawaz Jung says so at the U.N.O. but that a member of this House should be so ill-informed as not to know the status and the position of the Nizam and the manner in which we have treated him is very regrettable.

"No statement should be made in this House without knowing the full facts. Anything that you say here will be reported immediately outside with exaggeration and with ulterior motives. Therefore, the House should know the full facts".

RELEASE OF NIZAM

Change In Status Pointed Out

"If, after the Police Action, we thought it necessary to treat Hyderabad as a conquered State, there was nothing to prevent us. If it was thought necessary to remove the Nizam, there was nothing to prevent us. We did not do so because the Nizam himself said that he was a prisoner and that the Indian Government had released him (cheers). We found that there was everything to support the Nizam's statement that a clique of conspirators who ruled the State for their own purposes in a fanatical manner had kept the Nizam prisoner. When we found that was the position, we treated him with all the courtesy due to him and uptil now he has been kept in a different status. He is today in the position of a Governor of a Province. Therefore, to attribute to the States Ministry powers which were never claimed on behalf of the Government of India is very wrong".

MOTION DEPLORED

Sardar Patel said that if the States Ministry was in the wrong, let it be condemned by all means. But if it was contended that matters relating to a State with full autonomy of administration but with no elected assembly could be brought up before Parliament", we will not be able to do any business here except taking up motions of adjournment and discussing these questions".

There were many questions in other States. For instance, 23 people had been shot dead in Salem Jail and the Provincial Government had appointed an Enquiry Commission to go into the matter. It was a matter within the field of provincial administration and not of the Centre. "Although some of us may feel shocked that a man of the status of an ex-Prime Minister who was responsible for most of the administrative evils of Hyderabad should have escaped in this manner", said Sardar Patel, 'that should not, influence our judgement in regard to the responsibility of the Centre.

MR. MUNSHI'S CONTENTION

"Mr. Munshi has quoted Section 371. I do not know what his idea was at the time he drafted this section but other members of the Drafting Committee say that Mr. Munshi is wrong (laughter). What advice am I then to take? I must use my own knowledge of law, however imperfect it may be (laughter). When the Nizam has given all these administrative powers by 'Firman', we will be establishing a very bad precedent if we discuss an adjournment motion of this nature here, that is, if you want to condemn the States Ministry or the Government of India so far as Hyderabad's internal administration is concerned. It will be a wrong thing to do.

"You can ask questions for eliciting information but do not have an adjournment motion. If you want to discuss any policy which we have laid down so far as the administration of Hyderabad is concerned, by all means you are free to do so. But the administration there is in full charge of internal administration just as in any of the Provinces".

CONSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE

Law Minister's Point

The Law Minister, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar explaining the legal and constitutional points raised, said there was a certain amount of parallelism in the constitutional framework of the Central Government and the State Government. Article 53 dealt with the executive power of the Union. Article 154 dealing with the executive power of the States, corresponded to Article 53. Similarly there were corresponding provisions in regard to the President or the Governor being aided and advised by a Council of Ministers in Articles 74 and 163.

"The same was the case in regard to the legislative powers of the Union dealt with in article 79 and that of the States in Article 168. In the case of the States, there was also a further provision that where a popularly constituted legislature did not exist, then the Rajpramukh of that State shall be deemed to be legally the legislature of that State. The legislative authority of Parliament was primarily confined to subjects in List One and that of the States to subjects mentioned in List Two. There was also the well-established judicial proposition that legislative authority was co-extensive with executive authority. Hence, so far as the States were concerned, the Law Minister declared, primarily and fundamentally the States occupy an independent position in the Constitution".

That being so it would not be open to Parliament to discuss any action, legislative or administrative, taken by a State under the ambit of subjects mentioned in List Two. Law and order was a State subject and the House was not competent to discuss it as a general proposition.

Referring to States in Part (C) namely the States that were Centrally-administered, the Law Minister pointed out the difference in language used in regard to the executive authority. He said it would be open to the House to discuss any matter in regard to Part (C) States.

ISSUE ON HAND

The Law Minister said that the mere fact that the Nizam was a Rajpramukh or that some officers had been lent by the Home Ministry to the Nizam for carrying on the administration of the State, would not alter the character of the Nizam or Hyderabad State from other Part (B) States, excepting in regard to some peculiarity which he would refer to later.

Part (A) and Part (B) States, the Law Minister continued, were independent of the Centre in the matter of the executive or legislative authority, and in the mode and manner of administering the legislative and executive authority they possessed.

The question to be considered was whether Article 371 made any change in the position of States in Part (B) of the Seventh Schedule. He could not accept the proposition, enunciated by a member yesterday, that the Government of India could issue directions under Article 371 only in an emergency.

EMERGENCY ARTICLES

Basis For Discussion

The last Article, giving the Centre power to issue directions was Article 371. The other three Articles were only emergency Articles, which could be used only under certain circumstances. These three Articles could be applied to the same extent in regard both to Part (A) and Part (B) Statees. Article 371, however, stood on a different footing and could be used in normal times. It applied only to States in Part (B). "It seems to me" the Law Minister declared, "that so far as there is Article 371 and so far as that Article has been used for the purpose of issuing any direction to the State's Government there is a possible basis for a discussion of that matter by this House" (cries of hear, hear).

The Speaker: "Could a matter be discussed on the ground of failure to give directions"?

The Law Minister said he would deal with it later.

PRECEDENTS QUOTED

The Law Minister quoted precedents for his views. He referred to the 1919 Government of India Act, under which there were transferred and reserved subjects. The question had been raised then, he said, whether it was possible for a member in the Central Legislature to ask a question with regard to the administration of the provinces. The then President of the Council had held the view that in so far as the question related to a reserved subject it could be put.

Quoting another precedent under the Government of India Act of 1935, the Law Minister said that when a member of the British Parliament had asked the Prime Minister whether they could put questions in regard to administration of India, the Prime Minister had replied that in so far as the administration and responsibility had been vested in agencies in India it was not permissible for Parliament to put questions to the Secretary of State. The matter was taken up in the Central Legislature and the Law Member, Sir N. N. Sircar has stated that where executive and legislative authority was vested under the Act in the provinces, it would not be appropriate for the Central Legislature to discuss the mat-

(Continued on Page 5)

The Pulse Of The City

BOGUS CARDS: For furnishing false information regarding an application submitted to the Rationing Office for the issue of 47 ration cards (which were subsequently found to be bogus), Manishankar Manilal Pathak, a Rationing Inspector attached to the B Ward Rationing Office was arrested by the city police on Tuesday. Presidency Magistrate J. M. Barot allowed him bail at the Mazagaon Police Court on Wednesday.

BANK HOLD-UP CASE: The Bombay Police arrested one more person on Tuesday in connection with the Central Bank dacoity case, bringing the total arrests so far to 30. Out of the total sum of Rs. 5,61,000 involved in the hold-up, Rs. 3,31,000 have been recovered so far. Chiragdin Amandin, the arested person, was ordered to be remanded to custody at the Esplanade Police Court on Wednesday.

RACKET SMASHED: A big gang of racketeers in forged railway tickets operating in Bombay has been smashed with the arrest of two ring leaders on Tuesday. It is reported that the gang, with their headquarters in Bendi Bazar area, used to move about in the crowded stations of the G.I.P. railway and offer tickets to intending passengers. These tickets are, said to be forged ones, Abdul Rahim Nasirulla and Abdul Atta Kamruddin, two of the alleged members of the gang were arrested on Tuesday.

FUND 'COLLECTOR': The City Police arrested on Tuesday Surajbhan Basant Roy, alleged to be collecting funds in the city unauthorisedly in the name of Bharatiya Anath Vidyalaya of Ambala. The police received complaints from several persons that the suspect has been persistently approaching them for money in aid of the institution. On enquiry, it was found that the accused had not been authorised to make collections on behalf of the Vidyalaya.

ON THEFT CHARGE: On a charge of committing theft of a registered letter containing a cheque for Rs. 277, Carioo Parsoo Shivalkar, a postman attached to the Byculla Post Office, was arrested by the General Branch of the Bombay C.I.D. on Tuesday.

PETROLIUM WORKERS: The strike of the 5,000 petroleum workers entered the ninth day on Wednesday without any change in the situation.

EXTRA FEEDING: In two surprise raids carried out on different places in Bombay on Tuesday, the police arrested 53 including a large number of women for alleged breach of the Food Control Order. At 9-30 p.m. the police raided a flat in the New building of Gokuldas Devhji Wadi at Kennedy Bridge. The police party found over 25 persons including 7 women taking their dinner together in the flat. In the other raid at a building at Northbrook Street, the police arrested 25 persons who were reported to have been taking meals together. The party was arranged in connection with some ceremony and the arrested persons included 21 women.

GHOST CARDS: For being in possession of some unauthorised ration cards, Hussainali Bhauli, a resident of Ibrahim Building, Tinder Road, was sentenced to six months' R.I. and to pay a fine of Rs. 200 by Presidency Magistrate J. M. Barot.

RAID: The Byculla Police carried out a number of raids on suspected gambling dens within their area on Tuesday. Four persons were arrested late on that night, following a surprise search of a room in the Byculla Station Road.

My Dear
Kashinath Singh,

Your mother is weeping for you since your departure. I am also very anxious. Return home or send your address immediately.

Your dear father

(MAHANT SINGH
BANARAS)

CITY & SUBURBS

Today's Engagements

ADVERTISING AGENCIES ASSN.: Informal talk on organisation of advertising in Britain, Greens Hotel, 5-30 p.m.

Y.M.C.A.: Brains Trust, Y.M.C.A. premises, Wodehouse Road, 6-30 p.m.

TODAY'S RADIO

AIR NEWS FROM DELHI

English 8 a.m. 1-30 p.m. 5, 9: Gujarati 8-45 a.m. 1 p.m. 8-15; Hindustani 8-15 a.m. 1-40 p.m 6-10, 9-15, Kannada 7-45 am. 7-45 p.m.; Malayalam 7-30 a.m. 7-30 p.m.; Marathi 8-30 a.m. 12-50 p.m. 8; Tamil 7-15 a.m. 7-15 p.m. Telugu 7 a.m. 1-50 p.m. 7 p.m.

BOMBAY

7-30 a.m. Bhor Bhaee. 7-40 Physical Education. 7-40 Today's Programme. 7-45 U. M. Maniar, G. Geets. 8-15 J. Bhole, Jaunpuri. 12-45 p.m. Tantrakari. 12-50 U. M. Maniar, G. Geets. 1-10 Krishna Kanhya. 1-40 Dance Swing Music. 4-20 School Broadcast. 5-0 Hindi by Radio. 5-20 Malti Joshi. Patdeep. 5-30 For Children. 6-10 V. M. Inamdar, Vocal. 6-30 Sumati Mutatkar, Vocal. 7-0 Day's Topic. 7-10 Locals. 7-20 Malti Joshi, Kalyan. 7-30 D. R. Marulkar, Kedar. 7-45 For Industrial Workers. 8-30 Science & Industry, G. Talk. 8-45 B. Vyas, Radio Adapatation of "Bhasa" in G. by B. Vyas. 9-15 J. Bhole, Raja Badhe's Composition. 9-30 Film Songs. 9-45 In Defence of News Mongers. E.

VARIATIONS

8-0 a.m. Sitar. 8-45 J. Bhole, Bhavgeet. 1-0 p.m. D. R. Berulkar, Abhang. 1-30 Krishna Kanhava. 1-50 For Women. 5-0 Hindi by Radio. 6-0 V. L. Inamdar, Vocal. 6-20 For Rural Listeners. 7-45 Commercial News. 8-15 V. L. Inamdar, Vocal. 9-0 Indirabai Chikramane, K. Songs. 10-0 J. Bhole, kh. v.d. 10-30 S. Mutatkar, Vocal.

BARODA

7-30 a.m. As in Ahmedabad, 7-40 Physical Education. 7-45. V. Shelat, Bhajan. 8-15 As in Ahmedabad. 8-30 Leela Rewadikar, Ramkali. 5-30 p.m. An in Ahmedabad, 5-45 V. Shelat, Geet. 6-10 Hindi Lessons. 6-30 For Rural Listeners. 7-0 As in Ahmedabad. 7-15 Pt. B. Doshi, Shail Sangeet. 7-30 Dilruba, Par Bahor. 7-45 Leela Rewadikar, Shyam Kalyan. 8-30 Geet Lahri. 8-10 Locals. 8-30 Leela Rewadikar, Adana. 8-45 As in Ahmedabad. 9-30 U. S. Khan, Darbari.

AHMEDABAD

7-30 a.m. P. Shah, Violin. 7-40 Physical Education. 7-45 Dayaram's, Garbi Songs. 8-15 Lalat. 8-30 As in Baroda. 5-30 p.m. P. Shah, Violin. 5-45 As in Baroda. 6-10 Hindi Lessons. 6-30 Selections from "Ras Chandrika". 6-45 P. Shah, Violin. 7-0 Lest You Forget. 7-15 Pt. B. Doshi, Shail Sangeet. 9-30 For Industrial Workers. 8-0 Chorus Songs. 8-10 Locals. 8-45 S. Betal, Kavya Sangeet. 9-30 As in Baroda.

B. B. C.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE: 6-45 a.m. Gerald Barry Speaking. 7 Donald Peers. 7-30 Land and Livestock. 8 Ailsa Green. 8-15 Balance of Europe 8-45 Concertgebrouw Orchestra of Amsterdam. 10 Oscar Rabin and His Band. 10-30 Have A Go. 11 Sports Review. 11-15 Listeners' Choice. 11-45 Music From Grand Hotel. 12-45 p.m. Programme Parade. 1 Listeners' Choice 1-30 Success to Seraphine 2-15 Merchant Navy newsletter. 2-30 B B.C Symphony of Strings 3 B.B.C. Symphony of Orchestra 3-45 Science and Everyday Life. 4 Ralph Elman and His Bohemian Players. 4-45 Sports Review 5-30 State Visit of Mohsieur Auriol. 6 Books to Read. 6-45 Voice of the Violin. 7 The Women's Programme 7-45 Light Orchestral Music. 8-30 Sandy MacPherson at the Theatre Organ. 8-45 Ray Martini 9-45 New Records. 10-30 Observation Post.

EASTERN SERVICE: 7-30 p.m. Tamilosari. 8 Behnon Ki Khidmat Men. 8-15 Sunne Ki Baten. 8-30 Sabras.

School Broadcast

At 4-45 p.m., on Thursday, March 9, All India Radio, Bombay, will broadcast a talk by Mahamopadhayaya D. V. Potdar on 'Abhangarya'. This is the first talk in the series 'Kavya Parichya' in the School Broadcast programmes.

Congress Sevika Dal Classes In Typing

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Congress Sevika Dal under the guidance of its G.O.C. Smt. Sushilaben Desai chalked out a programme of imparting instructions in typing; embroidery, dress making etc., to its members.

A nominal fee of Re. 1 per month will be charged for each of these classes.

The classes will open on March 15.

STUDENTS ARRESTED

LUDHIANA, March 7 (PTI): Three students of a local college Gurdarshab Bhalla, Roppnarain and Atamvith and another youngman described by police as Communist workers were arrested today under Section 3 of the Preventive Detention Act. They were alleged to be inciting railway workers to strike

COTTONSEED COMES FROM PAKISTAN

BHATINDA, March 8. (PTI):

Seventeen wagons of cottonseed despatched from stations in Bahawalpur State in Pakistan reached Abodhar on Monday Abodhar is a town on the Indian side of the border. This came despite the virtual suspension of Indo-Pakistan trade following non-devaluation of the rupee by Pakistan Labels on wagon show that permits have been issued by the Director of Food Supplies, Bahawalpur. The destinations of the wagons are Sonepat, Bahadurgarh Hissar, Kind, Narana and Delhi.

The rates of cottonseed in Pakistan and India are rupees seven and rupees nineteen respectively per maund.

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Widespread Rain In Orissa Likely

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, March 8: Following is the daily weather summary for Wednesday:—

The low pressure area over Madhya Bharat and the adjoining areas has become unimportant.

There have been local thundershowers in Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh, North and East Madhya Pradesh and in and near Travancore-Cochin. A few showers have also been reported from Uttar Pradesh.

Night temperatures have fallen appreciably over the region from Uttar Pradesh to North Hyderabad. They were appreciably below normal in and near West Madhya Pradesh.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF 9TH:—There will be widespread thundershowers in Orissa and local thundershowers in Assam, Gangetic West Bengal, East Madhya Pradesh and in Travancore-Cochin. A few thundershowers are also likely in sub-Himalayan West Bengal, Chota Nagpur, South Bihar and the Southern Districts of Tamilnad.

Night temperatures will fall in North-East India, Madhya Pradesh and South-East Hyderabad.

POONA, March 8, (PTI): Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours with total rainfall from December 1, 1949 and departure from normal recorded at 08-30 hours (I. S. T.), on March 8:—

Ahmedabad 93 69 0 0 minus 0.2, Ajmer 80 54 0 0.2 minus 0.8, Allahabad 83 59 0 1.7 minus 0.3, Bangalore 88 69 0 0.2 minus 0.9, Baroda 95 58 0 0 minus 0.5, Benares 87 65 0 1.0 plus 0.1, Bhuj 90 61 0 0 minus 0.4, BOMBAY 85 69 0 0 minus 0.3, Calcutta 98 73 0 0.3 minus 1.8, Cherrapunji 72 56 0 4.4 plus 0.5, Cochin 87 74 0.7 5.8 plus 2.3, Colombo 86 74 0 19.3 plus 6.9, Cuttack 100 69 0 0.4 minus 1.3, Delhi 82 54 0 0.6 minus 1.8, Hyderabad (Dn.) 96 67 0 1.6 plus 0.5, Indore 87 49 T 0.2 minus 0.5, Jaipur 82 52 0 0.1 minus 1.1, Karachi 81 63 0 0.5 minus 0.7, Lahore 82 52 0 2.5 minus 0.3, Lucknow 73 58 T 3.4 plus 0.5, Madras 92 76 0 0.9 minus 6.3 Mahabaleshwar 78 55 0 0 minus 0.5, Mysore 90 69 0 0.5 —, Nagpur 93 58 0 0.7 minus 0.9, Patna 87 69 0 0.5 minus 1.1, Poona 91 55 0 0 minus 0.3, Port Blair 91 72 0 0.3 minus 10.8, Rajkot 92 56 0 0 minus 0.2, Simla 55 30 0 7.5 —.

Use Of Liquor After April

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

With the coming into force of Total Prohibition in the State of Bombay from April next, the possession, use and consumption of foreign liquor will be on permits only. There will be four types of permits: (i) permits on health grounds; (ii) permits for foreigners; (iii) permits for the possession of brandy or rum for emergent purposes; and (iv) permits for visitors.

Applications for the first three types of permits should be made in the prescribed form, which will be issued, on recovery of a fee of Rs. 1, from the office of the Foreign Liquor Permit Office situated on the ground floor of the Old Customs House, Bombay, from March 9 and from the offices of the Prohibition and Excise Superintendents in the Districts from March 15.

Permits will be granted by Collectors on recovery of a fee of Rs. 5. An applicant for a permit on medical grounds will, in addition, have to pay a fee of Re. 1 for a medical certificate form.

In the case of permits to foreign tourists, no such fees are prescribed

ON MEDICAL GROUNDS

Permits on medical grounds will be granted by Collectors on recommendation of the Medical Boards appointed for the purpose for a period of three months only, in the first instance. The permit may be renewed for a further period of three months at a time, on the recommendation of the Medical Board. The quantity that may be granted at the time of renewals will be after effecting a 25 per cent. progressive cut in the original quota granted or that recommended by the Board, whichever is less.

FOR FOREIGNERS

Permits for foreigners will be granted for a period not extending beyond March 31, 1951, by Collectors on the merits of each case but in any case the quantity shall not exceed 7 units in a month. Permit-holders will be allowed to possess and consume foreign liquor at their premises only. They may, however, consume foreign liquor out of their quota at licensed clubs or hotels.

While receiving permits, the applicants will have to appear in person.

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The Bombay Chronicle

CRISIS

The situation in the country is grave. Despite the assurances of the Indian Government that all that can be done in the circumstances, is being done, despite the energetic intervention of the Prime Minister, tempers in the country are mounting. Mr. Jaiprakash Narain, leader of the Socialist Party, and Mr. Golwalkar, head of the R.S.S. organisation, have both appealed for a united front and strong action to relieve the sufferings of the Hindu minority in East Pakistan. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's timely disclosure of the Indian Government's proposed plan of action indicates that the Republic is as one in facing up to the crisis that has presented itself as a result of the policies pursued by the Pakistan Government. It is obvious that the Government of India itself is fully conscious of the difficulties in the way of peacefully persuading the Pakistan Government to give its minorities a fair deal. It is difficult because Pakistan is pursuing the role of an Islamic State and its Government dare not deviate from it without grave danger to its own continuance. The minorities in such State must accept perforce a secondary position and its members must reconcile themselves to a subordinate citizenship. And this again leaves ample scope for incidents, particularly when a minority has been in a dominating position not very long ago. The dislodging of a group in economic control and its replacing by another must of itself cause hardship; when the general population is susceptible to communal appeals, one can understand that the situation is fraught with continuous danger. In East Pakistan, where partition and the fulfilment of the two-nation theory came suddenly on an unsuspecting people, there are peculiar complications. The ruling race has to seek a scapegoat for the continued withholding of the millenium from the people, and past history makes the Hindus of East Bengal the obvious choice. It will not serve any deterrent purpose to talk of forceful intervention from India let alone war, because it is just this which will unite East and West Pakistans and help the western section to consolidate its position and leadership. Nor is it possible to look for an armed intervention in East Bengal which will be limited to relieving the minorities; the forces which march into East Bengal for this limited objective, will have to remain there to secure the peace that they carry for the minorities.

There can be no short-cut to peace. The Indian Government must explore every peaceful method before war is even thought of. We deprecate all attempts to stampede the nation into war and we would ask the persons who are agitating for war to stop and consider what its consequences and most likely to be. Immediately, it will bring down on the minorities in Pakistan the wrath of the Pakistan Government before any Indian force can reach the territory to aid them. Immediately, it will give communalists in India full scope to let loose their mischief and disturb the secular character of the Indian State. And after the war, the problems that it was meant to solve will exist no whit abated. Unless war is launched with the intention of conquest, there can be no hope of solving the question by war. There is, therefore, no point in talking of a war for the relief of minorities. And a war of conquest India certainly does not want

It is obvious that Mr. Golwalkar is seeking to improve the main chance by offering cooperation. In his eagerness to help the minorities of Pakistan, he has even suggested that the Muslims of West Bengal should be sent out of India into Pakistan. This shows exactly how the mind of Guruji works. Mr. Golwalkar's cooperation is a thing which the Government of India can do very well without. His naive suggestion that the sending out of West Bengal Muslims, even though they may not want to go, will not affect the secular character of India, is interesting. We have enough respect for the intelligence of Mr. Golwalkar to think that he does not believe in this himself. But he is simple enough to imagine that nationalist-minded Indians will be taken in by this specious argument, to let his communalism in by the back-door. Mr. Golwalkar's instant reaction to the East Bengal situation should be a warning to Mr. Jaiprakash Narain and others of the Socialist Party of the dangers of the situation. It is understandable, however, that, without any hope of being called into conference by the Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Golwalkar sought an occasion to express himself publicly. There is no such excuse for the Socialist Leader who, after receiving a call from Pandit Jawaharlal and on the eve of proceeding to Calcutta, felt called upon to deliver a message at Nagpur on what he thought was necessary to meet the situation. There have been, no doubt, offers to help the Government and rally the people from all these sections but their reluctance to rest content with this and their anxiety to press for certain lines of action must be regarded as mischievous efforts to force the hands of the Government. This is particularly so since there is every reason to think, and none to doubt, that the Government of India is doing everything to bring the issue to a satisfactory head.

Sugar

At last nemesis has overtaken the sugar industry. By accepting the recommendation of the Tariff Board, the Government of India have put an end to the 18-year old protection given to the sugar industry. The object of any protection to an industry is to increase efficiency lower production costs and meet the country's demand. Within a limited period, the industry is expected to stand on its legs and add to the prosperity of the country. None of these expectations were fulfilled by the sugar industry. The figures available show that production has not increased, the number of factories have remained static. The worst role was played by the Indian Sugar Syndicate, whose dissolution has been recommended by the Tariff Board. The Syndicate had the monopoly of the selling and distribution of sugar. It apparently took full advantage of protection by pushing up the prices instead of trying to reduce them. It created a psychology of scarcity and held the country to ransom. Thus the people had to pay crores of rupees more for the luxury of Indian sugar, while the manufacturers filled their pockets The lesser fry in the trade now complain that it was the Syndicate which took the lion's share. The syndicate "misled the Government" into believing that there was a surplus, got an excess wagon supply and released large and rapid quotas of sugar, which was either exported to Pakistan or went underground. This created an acute shortage and led to a crisis in July-August 1949. Now Protection has ended and monopoly destroyed by the recommended dissolution of the syndicate, but there has been no relief to the consumer. This will not be achieved unless the Government brings down the existing fixed price of Rs. 28 per maund to somewhere nearer to Rs. 22/8 per maund, which is the price of imported sugar. The annual sugar requirement of India is 14 lakhs of tons but the Indian sugar production is about 11 lakhs of tons. Unless this deficit is made up either by raising of the internal production or by importing sugar, the sugar manufacturers and merchants will continue to exploit the people. Though Protection ends, the Finance Minister has reserved unto himself the right to tax sugar imports. This is taking away with the left hand what the right has given. After 18 years of Protection, it is time that the sugar industry was left to find its own level by allowing free import of sugar from foreign countries. The sugar manufacturers cannot be allowed to thrive at the cost of the people. The best way out would be to lift control on sugar import. If we can find currency to import cosmetics, lip-sticks, powders, etc. surely we should be able to afford sugar imports which are so badly needed.

Weak Spot

The escape of Mir Laik Ali from Hyderabad certainly indicates that that State is still a weak spot in the Union. There has been much said of Mir Laik Ali turning out a dangerous propagandist now that he is out of Union custody but this seems to be a panic reaction to the unusual news. Unless there has been something to hide in the Hyderabad Administration after the Union took over and Mir Laik Ali was forming a centre of revolution as it were, we do not see how there could be anything to fear. If there has been something and Mir Laik Ali is known to be the hub of a conspiracy more extensive than that relating to his escape, then it is just as well that a full exposure is made and a complete change instituted. The Indian Union is not concerned with concealing mistakes and malpractices in administration in any of its units. It is, we take it, interested in correcting them. There is no reason to bewail Laik Ali's escape as a great disaster to the nation.

Thought For The Day

The highest proof of virtue is to possess boundless power without abusing it.

—MACAULAY.

Tete-a-Tete

WITHOUT COMMENT.

The Prime Minister of Pakistan should go to Dacca soon and freely mix with the minority community of East Bengal, allay their fears and assure them that their future, lives and properties were absolutely safe in Pakistan. His presence in Dacca will not only give confidence to the minorities there but also have immediate repercussions in India, easing the communal situation in that country.

The Prime Ministers of both the Dominions should meet without delay and try to adjust matters through peaceful means, and set up a negotiating committee for ging into the problem seriously.

—From a 14-point plea by Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy at a Press Conference in Lahore.

* *

Acharya Kripalani, discussing the Budget in Parliament: "The morality of the commercial man and speculator is: 'Let us make our profits today, for tomorrow we die.'"

It needs a slight amendment: Their morality is 'Let us make our profits today for it is only somebody else who will die in consequence tomorrow."

* *

"Government office", Acharya Kripalani also observed, "is a very wonderful thing indeed. It has turned our revolutionary Prime Minister into a firm believer in the inevitability of gradualness. It has turned our intellectual Socialist Finance Minister into an advocate of capitalist private enterprise ....."

Good thing, a very good thing, Acharya Kripalani didn't take office.

* *

Mr. Mohanlal Gautam: "When Dr. Matthai joined the Cabinet we were told he was a Socialist. Now we are disillusioned."

Who said: "When Mr. Mohanlal Gautam joined the Congress, we were told he was a Socialist. Now we are disillusioned."

* *

In an anti-Railway Strike warning, Shri Jayaprakash Narayan, President of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, says: "The Communists seem to consider a general strike to be an annual festival."

You have said it, brother.

* *

"Last year", Shri J. P. Narayan recalls, "they (the Communists) met with total failure and this year too, they will have a similar response. But even a handful can do harm, such as sabotage."

Quite right. Only too true, in fact.

That's why we shouldn't approve of any kind of avoidable strike by whomsoever called.

* *

At the "New York Herald Tribune" Forum for High Schools, Miss Nadira Aziz, is reported as saying: "Tell me, Uncle Sam, do you expect to hold the world intact and peaceful by dangling the Hydrogen bomb? Stop making H.-bombs and read Mahatma Gandhi's 'Ahimsa' instead."

Since Miss Nadira Aziz is a student from Pakistan (East Pakistan) we present her views to the Ripley Believe-It-Or-Not Organisation.

* *

CAIRO: The second conference of United States Middle East diplomats here is expected to discuss aid for under developed areas, combat the present tension between Arabs and Jews and reaffirm Middle East strength against Communism.

The three-purpose aid to be rendered in the single consolidated shape of gifting the rest of Palestine to Israel?

MOVEMENT FOR KARNATAK STILL STRONG

By S. R. Kanti
M.L.A., Parliamentary Secretary

TRUE, the Karnatak unification issue was given a slightly different treatment at the K.P.C.C.'s special general body's meeting at Haveri on the 9th February 1950. But, to interpret it as weakening on the front, is unkind and is tantamount to ignoring of facts. After the 26th January 1950, the position had changed and the resolution at Haveri, while reiterating the former stands, recognised such a change.

Perhaps it may not be easy for some Kannadigas to reconcile themselves with the changed circumstances or to discern the same undercurrent subsisting in this resolution and the previous ones passed, at the K.P.C.C. meeting at Davangere on the 8th of November and its council meeting on 3rd December, 1949. On the 8th November 1949, the K.P.C.C. by its resolution, placed before the High Command the strong desire for an immediate realization of a Karnatak Province and also indicated that in case it was not enunciated in the schedule to the constitution which was still in the making at that time, K.P.C.C. was convinced, the people of Karnatak would be compelled to force the issue. In spite of such warning the High Command recommended on 16th November, 1949, the formation of Andhra Province alone. Naturally Kannadigas felt that a discrimination was again made against Karnatak. Feelings ran high. People demanded some kind of action especially, the resignation of their representatives both in the Central and Provincial legislatures. In such climate the Council of the K.P.C.C. met at Hubli and expressed the view that under the circumstances, the council was of the opinion that the representatives of Karnatak in Central and Provincial legislatures had ceased to represent their people. The Karnatak representatives in Bombay and Madras Assemblies as well as of Indian Constituent Assembly and Parliament, en mass, sought permission of the Central Parliamentary Board for resigning their seats. But, on 21st December, 1949, the Working Committee by its resolution, not only refused permission but also, made use of very strong language which enraged the people in Karnatak and generated a defiant mood in general. The Working Committee read too much in the K.P.C.C. Council's resolution and in the action of the Karnatak legislators and unnecessarily used unkind of undeserving language against people who are proverbially known as essentially faithful and disciplined. But, the step of the K.P.C.C. Council was the logical consequence of events and movements of the past many years and of the justice often missed. On 9th January, 1950, the Council again met at Gadag and recorded its strong disapproval of the language used by the High Command after reiterating the former stand taken by it. But it was clear, at that time, that Karnatak issue could not materialise before 26th January, 1950 by the action of the Governor-General of the Indian Union and that after that dare, elaborate constitutional procedure was compulsory for its solution. The air was getting clearer even in the case of Andhra that after all it might not also materialise before 26th January, 1950. In the 9th January Council meeting it was therefore informally decided that the K.P.C.C. should meet any day soon after January 26th. So it was called on the 9th February, 1950.

DISPUTED TALUKAS

By 9th February, the Andhra question had been postponed. The Bellary district problem which was eating our vitals was also postponed with it. Our case was and is excellent as regards our stand on the three disputed talukas in the Bellary district and on the management of the Tungabhadra Project. We felt relief at least for the present about the Bellary problem and banked on the future for an ultimate just solution. But, nobody need have any doubt either about the sincerity of feeling of Kannadigas for a province of their own or the great handicaps under which Karnatak is suffering in the absence of a separate province for them. It is a life and death question with them and not a matter of mere sentiment. Without a separate province they feel—and rightly feel—that their parts cannot develop well on the way of progress and prosperity despite their abundant natural resources. It is, therefore, natural, that they are quite anxious for its achievement and are not in a position to brook any delay. Shorn of all complications, it is a simple question of immediate realisation for them and they get puzzled, confused and disappointed when their political leaders and workers stop to think before taking a step or calculate the possible effects of any step they intend to take or have taken. The people also cry "Why this hesitation" when they find that things do not move according to their desires. But, it must be admitted that it ceases to be a simple matter for the leaders and workers on whom lies the burden of devising and pursuing effective and practical ways and means consistant with the calls of the time and other factors for achieving the objective. Clearly, this is not an easy task.

FUEL TO THE FIRE

But, there raised a huge cry for outright resignations direct to the Governors and to the Governor-General after 21st December, 1949. The language of the Working Committee had added fuel to the fire. Some people outside the Congress began to talk against the Provincial Congress and Congressmen and chagrin them. Congressmen in numbers, for the first time, doubted whether the cause of Karnatak would really be served by the Congress. As days passed by, time only began to heal the wound (at least in some people) inflicted by the harshness of the words of the Working Committee's resolution. They realised that since two wrong steps do not make a right one, they should not take a wrong step.

They felt that they could not take any step which could make their position untenable in the Congress. Direct resignations meant to them honestly even quitting of the Congress. It was not the simple question of resigning and at the same time remaining in the Congress; for many a Congressmen, I believe, is prepared to resign on this question if he can at the same time keep his relation with the Congress organisation in tact.

Soon, the Belgaum District Congress Committee and a political conference of workers in Bijapur District reiterated their faith and loyalty to the Congress organisation and pledged themselves to work through that organisation for the achievement of their object of a separate province for Karnatak. Even when all this is said, it must be admitted, that the atmosphere was white heat as if generated by a live volcano. There was a talk of not retracing the forward step.

DIFFERENT OPINIONS

The different shades of opinions could be summed up as follows: at the time K.P.C.C. met at Haveri

The section of Extremists. They demanded an outright resignation, quitting of the Congress, non-cooperation and satyagraha. This opinion was more outside the Congress than inside it. This was a motley crowd of honest believers in drastic action and of people who wanted to take advantage of the situation by exposing the Congress and the Congressmen in Karnatak for an ultimate political objective. This section was more vociferous than others. There was also a moderate group of extremists. While they were willing to drop the question of resignations to the legislatures and could not think of non-cooperation or satyagraha, they held the opinion that a crisis in the organisation must be created by resigning from all elective posts in the Congress, retaining at the same time their primary memberships This, they thought, would obviate any break from the Congress, and would open the eyes of the High Command.

The second group advocated a policy of abstaining from attending the legislatures and thus allowing their memberships to lapse.

SIMULTANEOUS SOLUTION

The third group pleaded for the recognition of changed circumstances after the 26th January and the implications of the postponement of the Andhra question. Since any realignment of provinces must be in accordance, with the provisions of the Constitution, the whole problem assumed the shape of constitutional procedure. As the whole problem of linguistic provinces in the south was linked up together, they felt that pressure must be brought to bear on the High Command and the Central Government for a simultaneous solution by bringing in a Bill in Parliament covering all the linguistic provinces in the south. They sensed the need for mobilisation of public opinion in this respect. They could not countenance the idea of quitting the Congress, or, precipitating matters by which their position in that organisation became untenable In respect to Mysore, while agreeing that all attempts should be made to fulfill the conditions of J.V.P. report as fully as possible, they recognised that this could not fructify unless the State Ministry of the Indian Republic came to their succour.

CONSTITUTIONALISTS

The fourth group while holding the view that there was no use pursuing the resignations or, precipitating matters, was of the opinion that we should concentrate on fulfilling the conditions of J.V.P. report with respect to Mysore. The difference between this group and the third was, that while the third group would take all opportunities of pressing the demand for a province and of bringing to bear all influence on the High Command to lend its helping hand in Mysore, the fourth felt that they had no face to approach the High Command unless they fulfilled completely the conditions of the J. V. P. report.

With such wide divergence of views in the country on the subject the K.P.C.C. met at Haveri. There was a full and frank discussion of different views covering many hours. On the 10th morning of February, 1950, Mr. K R. Karant moved his resolution. Messrs. V. V. Patil and Tallur Rayangowda moved their resolutions. Mr. Rayangowda called his resolution as a soldier's resolution while Mr. V. V. Patil called his as "the Gandhian." Mr. Karant's resolution has since come to be called as "a political resolution." Mr Rayangowda's resolution which called on all members of the legislatures to resign from their seats, was thrown out by the President as out of order as it was not a mere expression of opinion but made it compulsory for the members to resign. The reason assigned was that, as the K.P.C.C. was not the body which set up the candidates to different legislatures, it had no authority for the K.P.C.C. to compulsorily call upon members to resign. Really, bad luck for a soldier's resolution. Mr. V. V. Patil withdrew his resolution. In fact Mr. V. V. Patil's resolution was acceptable with some changes, or a portion of it would have been incorporated in that of Mr Karant. But, both did not happen.

REALISTIC APPROACH

Mr. Karant's resolution was passed unanimously. The resolution breathes a sense of realism and as he put it, is "time gaining." It approves wholeheartedly the previous stand taken from time to time, but drops for the present the question of resignations. After regretting the undeserved rebuke by the Working Committee of the Council, and reaffirming its faith in a united province of Karnatak including Mysore, calls upon the Working Committee and the Central Government to set up forthwith a tribunal or tribunals to demarcate boundaries and to take steps to partition the assets and liabilities "to that at least

(Continued on Page 5)

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Adamversus Eve

Sardar Patel was a hundred per cent correct when he said in the Parliament in answer to a query from a lady member that in spite of all claims for equality by women the fact remains that "women cannot be men and men cannot be women". There is a general tendency to overstress the equality between man and woman to absurd dimensions. When the idea of equality between the two sexes was conceived it cannot be said that it meant equality in every conceivable sense. By no stretch of imagination can man be equalled to woman or vice versa as if it is a mathematical deduction or manipulation. Equality between the opposite sexes I think only meant dignity of the individual irrespective of sex Viewed from this point the present tendency to overemphasise the equality hits off the mark and probably runs counter to certain basic facts, needs and obligations

Though it is hardly possible to draw a distinct line of demarcation between the rights, responsibilities and duties of men and those of women, it has been found through experience that responsibilities and duties and to a large extent the rights too are complementary of each other to ensure harmony

In order to assert equality in every sphere of human activity we think in terms of eve replacing Adam or vice versa. The main cause of women replacing men only in certain categories of activity in the West, and in Japan was the paucity of men and women had perforce to take their due share of duties and responsibilities for the well-being of the society and to keep the economy of the states unimpaired. Those countries being highly industrialised the women have the necessary time-saving devices. When we are yet to develop that highly mechanised life to imitate, here and now, the present Western standard, by a sort of revolutionary chang-over would amount to nothing short of putting our society in jeopardy. Women here clamour for rights and privileges now obtaining for their sisters in the Western countries.

When our women claim equality with men two significant facts emerge clearly, one, they suffer from an inferiority complex and two, women as a rule require to be conferred Equality "honoris causa". It is therefore logical to conclude that equality can be only psychological and once we accept this it follows that equality means dignity of the individual, irrespective of sex, duties responsibilities, prerogatives or obligations, in as much a degree we desire to infuse in the minds of all people as the dignity of labour. That is worth attempting

So the whole idea reduces itself to this—that man or woman has to do the duties, shoulder the responsibilities and enjoy the rights accepted by convention and understood by experience. No state can lay down in a statue the rights and duties of man and woman because these are incapable of being divided into two water tight compartments. In the ordinary day to day affairs of men and women it is not possible precisely to say where one's duties end and the other's begin.

—V. S. MAVINKURVE

What About Bhandaris?

From the 1st April 1950 Bombay Province will be completely "Dry" According to the statement of Hon. Minister L. M Patil, Minister for Excise, 19000 families will be thrown out of their jobs. It is learnt that about 2,00,000 of people are going be unemployed. Prohibition in districts, was introduced by stages. So far, it appears, Government has not chalked out a definite practicable scheme to employ these people or to engage them in some other industry. People who will be unemployed will be mostly "Tappers" who are earning their bread daily, by tapping Coconut-Palm-trees. These people are scattered over in the Districts of Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri and Surat, etc. and are solely depending upon Toddy business. As a result of Prohibition, they are going to loose their means of livelihood and they are going to starve.

Is Government going to starve these 2,00,000 people?

—M. D. PATIL.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Hot Air

Acharya Kripalani's speech on the Budget was a delightful performance because it might have been delivered on any occasion with equal relevance or irrelevance. Obviously he did not understand a thing about the whole business, as most of us can also say we do not, but unlike others he felt that he had to make a speech. No one looks to Mr. Kripalani for budgettary wisdom. His is the kind of mind which shines best when it ranges at random over many points without illuminating any. But he need not have stooped to insinuation when he referred to Dr. John Matthai's knowledge of Indian Capitalists. It might be worth the experiment to put Mr. Kripalani in charge of some portfolio, for obvious reasons a not very vital one, and see whether the critic does better than the criticised. It can do no one very great harm and it might conceivably do many persons a deal of good. And it would be interesting to see what it will turn our fiery Acharya into

Churches And South Africa

According to a Geneva message, the World Council of Churches is to send an on-the-spot investigator to report on the South African racial question. What will the investigator discover and report that has not already been presented to the world in full by the White spokesmen themselves of South Africa? According to Dr. Malan himself, to say nothing of his colleagues and unofficial Whites, the ruling White minority in South Africa is determined to pursue a policy of fanatical racial discrimination and oppression, which matches the madness of Nazism. And all this they will do, they insist, in the name and defence of the European way of life and —"Christian Civilisation". This is no anti-White exaggeration but a repetition of words uttered publicly and frequently by Dr. Malan and other authoritative Whites both in South Africa and abroad, in Parliamentary debates, in public meetings, at U.N. conferences and before audiences in the United States, Britain and Western Europe. What more does the World Council of Churches require?

An Urgent Obligation

We have just said the South African White programme of racial discrimination matches the madness of Nazism. In fact, White racial fanaticism is surpassing that madness, abominable as it was Here is a report from Cape Town dated March 6:

The Town Council of a place called Klerksdorp in South Africa has decided that there should be separate ambulances and hearses for white and coloured people. A local daily remarks; 'it is unhealthy and unpleasant to contemplate that a hearse, which carried the corpse of a native to the cemetery might be used the next day to convey the coffin of a European.'

Christian Churches of all denominations and everywhere in the world know, know only too well, what is being said, what is being done and what is being contemplated by White Christians of South Africa. They also know that all that is being done and defended in the name of "Christian civilisation". Knowing it all, they have honestly to face the issue whether the racial policy and principles of White South Africa constitute "Christian Civilisation" and Christianity or whether they constitute a complete denial of and an outrageous challenge to, "Christian Civilisation" —whatever it means—and, indeed, Christianity itself.

The time has gone for a cowardly and immoral by-passing of this issue by those who profess to be the dedicated servants of Christianity. They cannot now escape an obligation, which Christianity imposes on them urgently. They must say whether White South Africa is right or wrong. That is not all. If White South Africa is wrong and anti-Christian they must tell the world what they propose to do about it in the name of outraged Christianity.

ODDITIES OF NATURE
BY CHUCK THORNDIKE
the WISHING TREE
LOCATED AT CYPRESS GARDENS, FLORIDA, WHOSE TRUNK HAS GROWN INTO THE SHAPE OF A WISHBONE, ON WHICH WISHES ARE MADE
Piece de Resistance
THE GREEN TURTLE IS MOST SOUGHT AFTER OF ALL SEA FOOD DURING THE DAY IT IS DIFFICULT TO CATCH AS ITS EYESIGHT IS KEEN AS A HAWK'S AND IT FEEDS ON SEAWEEDS ON THE BOTTOM IT IS DOTTED AT NIGHT, WHEN IT COMES TO SURFACE TO BREATHE
the KINGBIRD CAN SPOT A SMALL INSECT FLYING FIFTY YARDS AWAY!
the TREE FOX
A PECULIAR, OWL-LIKE AFRICAN ANIMAL, FROM WHICH MONKEYS SPRANG—STILL BASHFUL, HOWEVER, AS WHO SPRANG FROM MONKEYS!

Pakistan's Reply To 'No-War' Call

SEVERAL DISPUTED MATTERS RAISED

NEW DELHI, March 8 (PTI): Dr. B. V. Keskar, in a written reply to Mr. H. V. Kamath, stated that the Pakistan Prime Minister in his reply to India's "no-war proposal" referred to a number of disputed matters between India and Pakistan. "The matter is still under correspondence and I think that it would be desirable to await the conclusion of this correspondence before the details are published".

Dr. Keskar, replying to another question, stated that in the recent riots in Johannesburg in South Africa, there was no loss of life but a few Indian shops in the locality were burnt or looted. No official figures were available but according to a Press report, the damage to property was estimated at £16,800.

GROUNDNUT KERNELS

The Commerce Minister said that the ban on further exports of groundnut kernels imposed since February 1, 1950 was necessitated by the late arrival of the groundnut crop, the lower crop yield, the rise in internal prices, the acute supply position in some of the internal markets and the large volume of exports that had already taken place in January.

'FREE TRADE ZONES'

The Chambers of Commerce and trade associations do not favour the idea of setting up "free trade zones" in India. Disclosing this in Parliament in a written reply, the Minister of Commerce, Mr. K. C. Neogy said that the trade associations and the Chambers felt that the stage had not yet been reached when the scale of processing of imported raw materials would be so large as to justify establishment of such zones with all the attendant administrative problems. The Export Promotion Committee also held a somewhat similar view. No final decision had yet been arrived at.

FOREIGN CAPITAL

In a written reply on the question of foreign participation in industrial projects, the Commerce Minister stated that the total number of cases for which issue of capital had been sanctioned was 75. Negotiations in such cases took place between India and foreign parties and Government had no information as to the number of cases in which the negotiations had been actually concluded.

CENTRE LENDS AN OFFICIAL

Sardar On Hyderabad Investigation

The escape of Mir Laik Ali and his family from Hyderabad was the subject matter of a short notice question in Parliament today which evoked a number of supplementaries.

The Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Patel, in reply to Mr. R. K. Sidhva, said that investigations into the escape of Mir Laik Ali were still proceeding and it was too early to say when and in what circumstances he escaped; so far, inquiries indicated that he escaped, accompanied by his wife, on the morning of March 4 after 7/30 a.m. in a green-screened car. He was last seen by the guard commander at 7-30 a.m. on March 4.

Mr. Brajashwar Prasad: "What is the extent or value of the immovable property left behind by Mr. Laik Ali?"

Sardar Patel—"It is difficult to say. He has considerable immovable property."

Srimathi Durbabai—"Is there any evidence to show that Laik Ali disposed off some of his property?"

Sardar Patel—"He had ample opportunity to do so, during the one and a half year detention. His wife was free to dispose off the property.

POLICE CHIEF'S TRANSFER

Mr. Ramnath Goenka: "Is there any truth in the report that the Hyderabad Administration suggested two months ago to the States Ministry the transfer of the Inspector-General of Police?"

Sardar Patel: "It was in connection with the Communist activities in two Districts. According to the report of the Hyderabad authorities, the I.G.P. was not upto the task and to deal with the activities of the Communists, they must have a more able officer. We have written to several Governments, to the Uttar Pradesh, Madras etc. But we have failed to find one. There are difficulties in finding an officer capable of dealing with the activities because of the formation of many Unions and States and because of disruptive activities in several States also."

AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT

Mr. Goenka: "Is it a fact that the Inspector-General of Police permitted an American correspondent to interview Laik Ali without reference to the Government?"

Sardar Patel: "I have no information".

Stop Press

"VERY, VERY BAD"

CUTTACK, March 8, (PTI): The present situation in the Bengals was described by Orissa's Chief Minister, Mr. Hare Krishna Mahatab, as "very very Bad". Mr. Mahatag attended in Calcutta yesterday the special conference convened by Prime Minister Pandit Nehru He said that the situation seemed to be leading to a crisis.

EGYPT DROPS IT

CAIRO, March 8 (PTI-Reuter): Egypt has decided to drop any contemplated attempt at mediation between India and Pakistan in the Kashmir dispute and leave the matter in the hands of the United Nations, a spokesman for the Egyptian Foreign Ministry said tonight.

The Status Of Hyderabad

(Continued from Page 3)

ter excepting in regard to matters dealing with the issue of directions by the Central Government under Section 126 of the Government of India Act.

ANALOGY

The Law Minister said that Article 126 of the Government of India Act, 1935, was more or less analogous to Section 371 of the Constitution. "I am using the analogy of Section 126," Dr. Ambedkar said, "to the limited issue that wherever there is power to give directions, that power implies responsibility and wherever there is responsibility there may be discussion."

The Law Minister explained that the use of the words "general control" in Article 371 would cover every matter of administration arising within a particular State and the directions of the Centre to the State Government need not be confined to any particular subject. Dr. Ambedkar, who was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee said that he was not free to state the history of the Article and even if he were given permission, he would not do so. "But I have a clear picture in my own mind as to what this Article was intended to be done", he stated. In the interest of good government in Part (B) States Article 371 superimposed on the authority of the States the authority of direction to be given by the Centre.

DUTY OF GENERAL CONTROL

Where Centre Can Be Held Responsible

Discussing the scope of Article 371, the Law Minister said that the Article did not cast upon the Government of India the duty of having general control. It was not an Article which imposed a duty. It permitted the Government of India to give directions. The Law Minister argued that it was a very important distinction and it should be borne in mind.

When a duty was cast upon the Central Government, then a motion of censure could be based upon the misperformance of that duty as well as failure to perform. As the Article permitted the Government of India in the interest of better administration to issue on certain occasions certain directions to the State Governments, the only question that could arise for consideration was what direction was given, whether the direction was proper and whether any steps were taken to see that the directions were carried out.

If the Central Government, in its direction, had decided not to give a direction, then the Central Government could not be called upon to account for failure to do so.

"As I read Article 371, I cannot help accepting the conclusion that it does admit the possibility of discussing a matter relating to administration of States in Part B although it must be of a very narrow character".

TIME GIVEN

Mr. N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar, suggested that the Chair should defer ruling on the admissibility of the adjournment motion based upon the interpretation of Article 371 of the Constitution.

Dr. Bakshi Tekchand said that the question raised by the Law Minister was of very great constitutional importance apart from the particular matter of Laik Ali's escape.

This matter should be cleared up. The Law Minister had made a very fine distinction between general control exercised or failure of Government to do so, and a distinction between obligation and duty. He said the matter required very careful consideration and suggested that the discussion should be deferred to next week.

Speaker G. V. Mavlankar said that he did not propose to hurry up. Whatever ruling he gave would be important as a precedence. Even after hearing the members for hours, his ruling might not necessarily be cent per cent correct but the ruling would be binding on the House. He would, therefore, give ample opportunity to members to express their views on the constitutional point.

After brief consultation with the members, the Speaker postponed further discussion on the subject of admissibility of the motion to a date next week.

MORE ARRESTS IN HYDERABAD

(Continued from Page 1)

Panjagutta Police Station in Begumpet area against Mir Laik Ali for escaping from lawful custody.

The Hyderabad Government, in a press note today, asked all persons having knowledge of any movable or immovable property of Mir Laik Ali to report immediately to the Custodian of Evacuee Property of Hyderabad.

The authorities have tightened security measures at the Military Barracks at Trimulgherry where Syed Kasim Razvi is detained.

The eight Ministers of the Laik Ali Cabinet and Nawab Deen Yar Jung, former Director General of Police, have not been removed to the military barracks at Trimulgherry, it was officially stated today. The question is still under consideration. They are lodged in the Central Jail, Hyderabad, where adequate precautions have been taken by the Director of Jails, Rao Bahadur C. J. Bhavnani.

Save E. Bengal Minorities

CITY MUSLIMS' PLEA TO PAKISTAN

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A mass meeting of Muslims of Bombay tonight expressed their strong disapproval of the "brutalities" and "maltreatment" on minorities in East Bengal and the false propaganda carried on by the Pakistan radio and press about conditions of Muslims staying in India.

A resolution, which was unanimously passed at the meeting urged upon Pakistan Government to give full protection to the minorities there and to restore to the "Hindu brethern" the same sense of security which the Muslims in India were enjoying but which was threatened by periodical outrages in Pakistan.

The resolution invited the attention of the Pakistan Government to the necessity of directing the radio and press to desist from incorrect propaganda regarding Indian Muslims because it was not only painful to the Muslims in India but also placed "in jeopardy the lives, property and honour" of the Muslims in India.

INSPECTION OF BANKS

BOMBAY, Wednesday: The Reserve Bank of India today announced the names of nine Scheduled Banks included in its inspection programme for the current year. Another 30 non-scheduled banks will also be inspected during the course of the year.

Stating that each bank in India would be examined in turn during the next three years, the Reserve Bank reiterated its advice to the public not to suspect that there is anything wrong with any particular bank merely because it is being inspected.

The nine Scheduled Banks to be inspected during 1950 are: Bank of India, Bharat Bank, Calcutta National Bank, Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Imperial Bank of India, Indian Bank, National Bank of Lahore, New Citiden Bank of India and United Commercial Bank These names have been arranged in alphabetical order, and not in the order in which they will be inspected.

3 Persons Shot Dead In Bareilly

BAREILLY, March 8, (PTI): Two died in hospital in what was persons were shot dead and a third described as a non-communal incident in the Civil Lines yesterday involving one constable of the Provincial Armed Constabulary on picket duty.

Local officials who reached the spot shortly after the incident placed the constable under arrest pending further investigation.

MOVEMENT FOR KARNATAK

(Continued from Page 4)

with the functioning of New Legislatures after the coming elections is not earlier the new states may be formed and begin to function." It expresses a hope that when the President of the Indian Republic ascertains the will of the Mysore Legislature before introducing a Bill in Parliament it "can facilitate the matter by giving consent as Bombay and Madras legislatures have done and will do. As an alternative, the resolution requests the Congress Working Committee to make it an issue in the ensuing elections in the Union Kannada areas and in particular in Mysore so that the people's will may be clearly expressed." As regards Hyderabad, the Committee expresses the view that it should be disintegrated so that different linguistic parts may be integrated in their parent regions.

At the end, the resolution remarks that the K.P.C.C. "reiterates once again its emphatic opinion that if the Congress fails to take definite and active steps in this matter well in advance of the new elections, the people of Karnatak are not likely to keep any more faith in it."

KEEP OUT HYDERABAD

Though the resolution is realistic and caters to the time element, it would have been much better if the question of Hyderabad was not included in it as it is likely that it may rub at the wrong end. In fact a suggestion to the effect that Hyderabad question should form a different resolution altogether was made, but the mover of the resolution could not find his way to agree to it. Secondly, elections in Union Karnatak on the Karnatak Province issue are not necessary at all, as the Working Committee has already recognised the sentiment and the validity of the proposal for a separate Province of Karnatak. The elections in Mysore on this issue may not be practical as the question to a great measure depends on the handling of this problem by the State Ministry of the Government of India.

No doubt, the question of a separate Province for Karnatak will hang fire in Karnatak until it is solved. The solution lies with the Working Committee and depends on the extent of sympathy it can derive from them. But, the legitimate aspirations and just claims of the people should not either be ignored or put in cold storage for long. The magnitude of support to the Congress in Karnatak will henceforth rest upon the sympathetic handling of this problem by the High Command. It can justly be claimed that the High Command will not allow the problem to slip by till the time when the Congressmen in Karnatak revolt and the Congress loses its honoured place that it has been holding in the hearts of people in Karnatak.

A Congressman may stick to Congress as it is his lifeline inspite of what may or may not happen, but when the people's expectations remain unfulfilled for long the Congress may steadily fade away from the hearts of Kannadigas.

China Elects New Premier

CHIANG'S NOMINEE, Gen. CHEN CHENG

TAIPEH (Formosa), March 8. (PTI-Reuter): General Chen Cheng, nominee of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, was today elected the new Premier of Nationalist China.

He succeeds Marshal Yen Hsi-shah. General Chen, now 54 has been fighting the Communists with Chiang for more than 20 years.

He became famous for defending "forlorn hopes" against the Japanese in the advances of 1937 and 1938.

The 67-year old General Yen, who once fought against Chiang, and in 1930 was head of a shortlived rival administration at Peking, had been Prime Minister since last June.

U.K. AIR DEFENCE TO BE EXPANDED

Jet Fighter Strength To Be Doubled

LONDON, March 8, (PTI-Reuter): Britains jet fighter strength will be doubled, faster new types introduced and her first jet bomber brought into service in a build up of air defences in the coming year.

This was announced by Air Minister Arthur Henderson today in a memorandum explaining 15.5 million sterling increases in the air estimates for 1950/51 These total 223 million sterling.

NEHRU'S CALL FOR PEACE

(Continued from Page 1)

up in different parts of East Bengal, it is officially learnt here.

Similar facilities have been requested for Pakistani Hindus who may like to come away to West Bengal or other parts of India temporarily for "the sake of safety or mental relief".

In the note, the Indian Government is stated to have suggested certain centres from which evacuation facilities may be provided. These include Barisal, Feni, Khulna, Kustia, Akhaura Mymensingh, Rajshahi, Chittagong, Bogra and Pabna.

The Government of India are stated to be making suitable arrangements for the reception and relief of large numbers of displaced persons from East Bengal who are pouring into the border town of Karimgunj in Assam.

Arrangements are also being made for their dispersal in other places in the Indian Union. Facilities of free travel are being given to those in distress.

PROTEST

The Government of India have lodged yet another protest with the Government of Pakistan against "false propaganda about harrassment of Muslims in Cooch Behar by Dacca Radio", it is learnt here.

The Pakistan Radio, Dacca is stated to have broadcast on February 6 that Muslims were being driven out on a large scale from Cooch Behar district of West Bengal and that Muslims were being arrested without any reason.

Official circles here characterise the broadcast as "a false and malicious propaganda which will intensify feeling of hatred of the majority community against the minority community in East Bengal."

EXCHANGE MINORITIES

LUCKNOW: Acharya Narendra Deo, Socialist leader, said here today that if the Government of India ruled out "armed intervention", exchange of population between the East and West Bengal was the only possible solution of the minority problem.

Addressing a press conference, the Socialist leader said that "this alternative is very cruel and barbarous in its operation. We can do nothing else to safeguard the secular character of our State. It should be the minimum that we should demand.'

PUBLISHER ARRESTED: Police arrested on Tuesday U Ko Ko Lay, Publisher of the newspaper "Bamakhit", which was banned last Wednesday under Home Ministry orders after publishing political articles about the Burmese Cabinet.

GENERAL DISCUSSION ON BUDGET ENDS

Matthai To Reply Today

NEW DELHI, March 8, (PTI).

THE general discussion on Government's Budget proposals for 1950-51 concluded today. Non-official members again gave them a mixed reception.

To Smt. Durgabai, the Budget was "unmistakably a businessman's harvest". To veteran parliamentarian Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru, it seemed that the Finance Minister was "groping as much in the dark as the rest of us."

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa wanted more money to be spent on river valley projects. Mr. K. C. Sharma wanted more money to be spent on defence.

Mr. Jaspat Roy Kapoor, who wholeheartedly supported the Budget, said tht it was "entirely in consonance with the Congress ideology and principles." Another Congress member from the same State of Uttar Pradesh was convinced that the Budget reflected neither the Congress manifesto nor the Congress programme

Sardar Hukam Singh said that for the third year the Finance Minister was "appeasing" the capitalists. Pandit Mukut Biharilal Bhargav described the budget as "unique but illusive and colourless."

Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh demanded that Government should put an end to the "sugar muddle" With such a muddle, he said no Government could carry on anywhere excepting in India

The Deputy Speaker announced that the Finance Minister would reply to the debate tomorrow

DIFFERENT MOULD

Shrimati Durgabai (Madras) described the Budget as "unmistakably a businessman's harvest" and said that she agreed with the view that the relief given to the industrialists would not produce the desired effect, but would only induce them to invest more in "speculative operations".

She wanted the Budget to be 'cast in a different mould" by using the surplus for industries now run by the State or for development projects.

Pandit H. N. Kunzru said that it seemed to him that the Finance Minister was "groping as much in the dark as the rest of us", and his views had been "in a state of flux" since 1946. He had strongly supported the coalition Budget in 1946 but described it next year as "unorthodox and sensational."

He had last year rebuked those who said a deficit Budget would lead to inflation as talking nonsense. In his present Budget he had proceeded on the assumption that the root cause of the ills was want of production and the only way to increase it was by giving tax-remissions.

Expressing "dissatisfaction" in regard to the position of the States Forces, Pandit Kunzru said that "a careful selection" should be made before States Forces officers were absorbed on the same footing in the Indian Army

STOP SALT IMPORTS

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa (Madhya Pradesh) wanted "relief" to be given to nation building programmes, and the recommendations of the Economy Committee to be accepted. Unless the staff in the Secretariat, he said, was reduced" your economy will remain in its present shattered condition."

He urged that import of salt be completely stopped as the country produced enough salt for her needs and suggested that a tobacco tax on the basis of acreage be levied.

Dr. Y. S. Parmar (Himachal Pradesh) regretted the Budget was "completely silent" about the welfare of the seven lakh villages of India.

Mr. Gopinath Singh (Uttar Pradesh) said that the Budget did not reflect the Congress manifesto and Congress programme. Even the capitalists were not fully satisfied with it.

Mr. Joachim Alva (Bombay) described the Finance Minister's speech as "excellent" under the circumstances, and wanted "some sort of methods to be devised" for making available more cloth to the people.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATION

Dr. V. Subramaniam (Madras) said that as a doctor, the Finance Minister had performed a successful operation but whether the patient would survive was not known. The surplus should have been allotted for nation-building activities.

Mr. Shiv Charan Lal (U.P.) said drastic action was needed to save the body politic. Only if they took courage in both hands and saved the social order could they save the country from the Communists. High salaries of officials, he said, should be reduced.

The Finance Minister will reply to the debate tomorrow.

PAKISTANIS' RAID ON BIKANER VILLAGE

NEW DELHI, March 8 (PTI): Details of the raid by Pakistan nationals on the fort village of Birsalpur in Bikaner on the Republic Day were given by Mr. N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar in reply to Mr. Kamath in Parliament today.

He said that about one hundred Pakistan nationals armed with rifles and wearing 'Khaki' and blue uniforms approached the village of Birsalpur on the afternoon of January 26, 1950 and opened heavy fire. Military reinforcements were sent and the raiders were driven away by the morning of January 28.

Twenty-six raids had taken place along the Pakistan-Bikaner boundary during the last six months but they were mostly minor ones. There were police picquets supported by units of the Rajasthan Forces along the border. Vigorous patrolling was being carried out by these picquets. Apart from this, quarterly meetings were held between the Inspectors-General of Police of the border States to devise ways and means of preventing sunch raids.

The Minister declined to disclose whether any fresh military picquets had been posted since the raids. The Army Headquarters of India had sent a protest note to Pakistan and so far no reply had been received.

Delhi Wedding

Miss Hilla Chichgar, daughter of Mrs. Tehmi Chichgar of Bombay and Mr. Bo. W. Jilert, well known Swedish Business man in Bombay, married recently in Delhi. Many prominent persons and foreign diplomats were present at the wedding. Among them were H.E., M. Aalli Turkgeldi, Turkish Ambassador, H.E. Mr. H. E. Gullan, High Commissioner for Australia and Mrs Gullan, H.E. Dr. Gunnar Jarring, Swedish Minister in India and Madame Jarring, Madame Garin, wife of Portuguese Minister in India, Mr. Howard Donovan, Counsellor of U.S.A., Mr. H. Meyer, Agent Trade Counsellor in Bombay.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON MAY

NEW YORK, March 8

Previous Closing	32.30
Today's Opening	32.26
Difference	—4
Today's Closing	32.22
Difference	—8

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK, March 8

Stock Exchange opening prices:—Anaconda Copper Mining multiplied General Motors dol. 75-1/8. United States Steel dol 30-7 8 Ditto Preference dol. 140-1 8.—(PTI-Reuter).

Zam-Buk SOOTHES & CURES

SKIN AND SCALP DISEASE

Ends Irritation and Kills Infection

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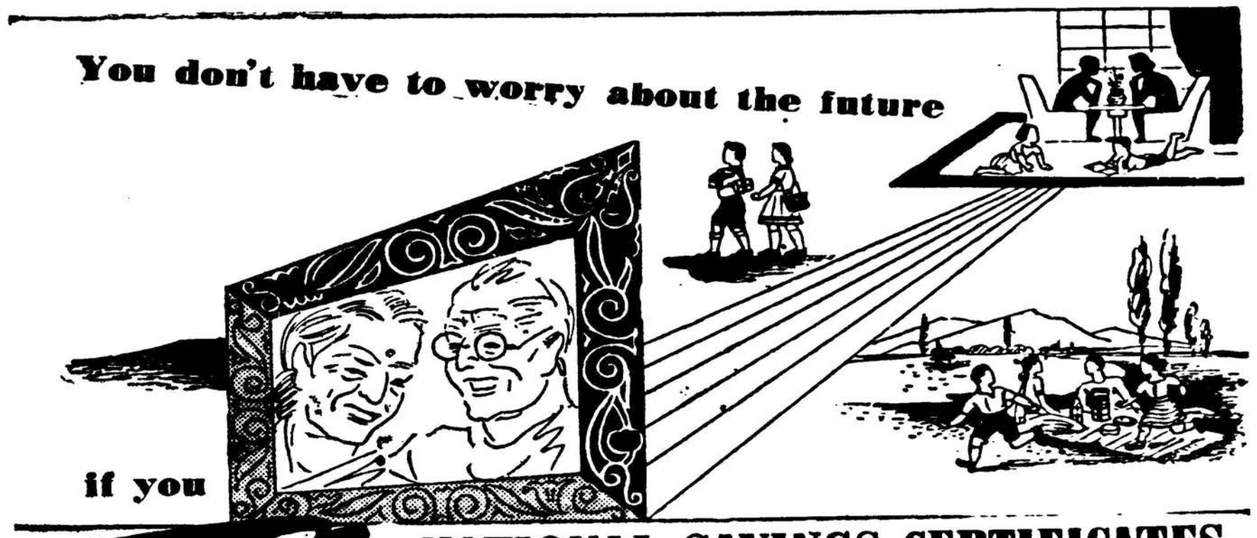

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A.C. 77

HOLKAR ENTER RANJI TROPHY FINAL WITH FIRST INNINGS LEAD

HARDSTAFF HOPES TO RECOVER

Will Get Into Hotel Business If He Gives Up Cricket

AUCKLAND, March 8 (PTI-Reuter): Joe Hardstaff, England and Nottinghamshire cricketer, said here today that if he was forced to give up his cricketing career because of an injury, he would go into the hotel business.

Hardstaff, who leaves for England tomorrow after an engagement as coach to the Auckland Cricket Association, tore the fibres of his shoulder muscles when making a return from deep field in a Plunket Shield match at Christmas. The injury has restricted his reach forward, but he hopes it will improve with rest on the sea voyage.

Split-Point Decision For Manuel Ortiz

LOS ANGELES, March 8 (PTI-Reuter) Manuel Ortiz, world bantamweight champion, won on a split points decision over Harold Dade, Chicago, in a ten rounds non-title bout here.

The referee made Dade the winner, but both judges voted for Ortiz after a hectic battle in which the contestants stood to head trading short punches. Ortiz lost the title to Dade in 1947 but regained it in a return match two months later.

At the weighing Ortiz scaled 132 pounds and Dade 128-1/2 pounds.

NATIONAL HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIP

Combined Railways Team To Gather In Bombay

BOMBAY, March 8 (PTI).

The Combined Railways team to participate in the Inter-Provincial Hockey Tournament at Bhopal will be selected from the following:

Newman, Garrett, Jones and Muthuraj (MSM Railway); Rozario, Kishen Lal, Santooram and Champaklal (BB & CI Railway); Lal Mohomed and Nabi Sha (GIP Railway); Venugopal and Pillay (NSR); Takru and Manna (OT Railway), Wahidulla (EIR) and Ramsbotham (SIR). dulla (EIR) and Rambotham (SIR).

Mr. Daruwalla of B. B. & C. I. Railway will be the Manager of the team.

The team will form in Bombay on March 9 before leaving for Bhopal.

Delhi's Dour Batting On Last Day

NEW DELHI, March 8, (PTI).

THE Holkar Eleven qualified for the the final of the Ranji Trophy Cricket Tournament by virtue of their first innings lead of 280 runs in the semi-final match against the Delhi and District Cricket Association which concluded today.

Holkar will now meet Baroda in the final beginning on March Seventeen.

Delhi in their second innings put up a gallant fight and scored 253 runs for the loss of seven wickets.

Delhi's opening pair Bawa Jaswant Singh and Tulja Ram added fortyfive runs to the overnight total of five for no loss in three quarters of an hour when play was resumed this morning. Both batsmen, however, were dismissed before the lunch interval. Bawa Jaswant Singh was caught at point by Kunzru off Gaekwad (64-1/31).

Tulja Ram completed his individual fifty, simultaneously sending up the first hundred of the innings. He was out, however, L. B. W. to C. S. Nayudu for the addition of three runs to his score (105-2-53).

At lunch Delhi had made 112 runs for two wickets, J. N. Seth batting thirteen and Bishen Behari batting five.

C. S. Nayudu secured two more wickets within an hour after lunch. He caught and bowled Bhishen Behari for 16 and had J. N. Seth, who was now partnered by Lakshmi Chand, declared lbw for 30 runs.

Lakshmi Chand, who was Delhi's top scorer with 116 runs in the first innings, was bowled by Sarawate for 32.

Kishen Chand and Darshan were batting with 19 and 3 respectively at tea with the total at 200.

An interest in the play had faded away by this time as any possibility of Holkar dismissing the home side rapidly receded. Some excitement was, however provided when both Darshan and Kishan Chand were run out within five minutes of each other for 11 and 29 respectively. Hiralal and Maharaj Singh then indulged in some hard hitting and remained unbeaten with 21 and 10 respectively at the close of the match.

Delhi's second innings score was 253 runs for 7 wickets.

SCORE BOARD

HOLKAR (1st Innings)	615
HOLKAR (2nd Innings)	355
DELHI & DISTRICT (1st Innings)	335
DELHI & DISTRICT (2nd Innings)	
Bawa Jaswant Singh c Kunzru b Gaekwad	31
Tulja Ram lbw b C. S. Nayudu	53
J. N. Seth lbw C. S. Nayudu	30
Bisan Behari c and b C. S. Nayudu	16
Lakshmi Chand b Sarwate	32
Kishan Chand run out	29
Darshan Swaroop run out	11
Hira Lal not out	21
Maharaja Kishan not out	10
Extras (10 byes, leg byes 8 and no balls 2)	20
Total (for 7 wkts.)	253

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/63, 2/105, 3/125, 4/174, 5/188, 6/217 and 7/233.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Hiralal Gaekwad	26	9	57	1
C. T. Sarwate	37	16	67	1
C. S. Nayudu	30	7	69	3
Mushtaq Ali	12	5	25	0
M. M. Jagdale	7	3	15	0

MORAN BEATS GEM HOAHING

International Tennis At Cairo

CAIRO, March 7 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Miss Gem Hoahing, Britain, was beaten 6-0, 6-4 by Miss Gertrude Moran, United States, in the women's singles semi-finals of the international lawn tennis championships of Egypt here today at the Gezira Sporting Club.

The pair met for the first time at Wimbledon last year when Miss Hoahing won, but Miss Moran has been successful against the British girl in India and Egypt this year.

West Bengal Team For National Hockey

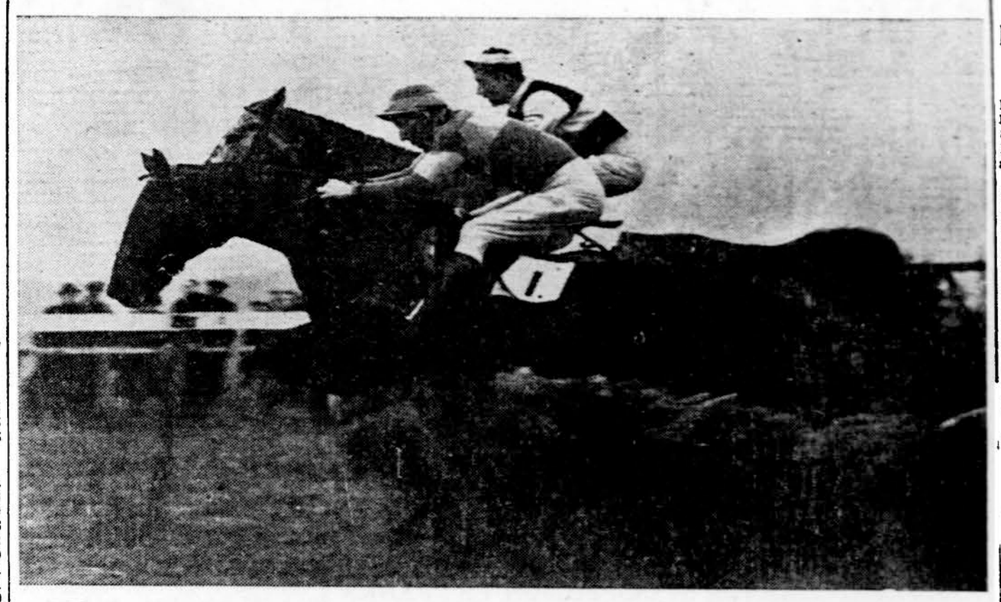
CALCUTTA, March 8 (PTI): The West Bengal team for the National Hockey Championships at Bhopal will be composed of the following players:

Andrews, D. Banerjee and D. Paul; L. Claudius, Keshav Datt (Captain) and Jaswant Singh; C. S. Gurung, Inderjit Rai, G. Glacken, Raj Kapur and P. Rao.

Reserves: Mendies, S. Mullick, Daluz, Ravideo, Din Dayal and Nyss.

The team starts for Bhopal on March 23 by the E.I.R. Bombay Mail with Mr. J. N. Bose as its Manager.

DEAD HEAT



Taking the last fence in the St. James's Handicap Hurdle Race in the first day of the March Meeting at Kempton Park on Friday last are ALDBOROUGH, ridden by BRIAN MARSHALL (nearest camera) and LAND BABY, R. TURNELL up. They finished the race in a dead heat. Aldborough is owned by Miss Dorothy Paget, and Land Baby is owned by Mr. W. Little.

54 ACCEPT IN GRAND NATIONAL

Race Over Four Miles On March 25

LONDON, March 8 (PTI-Reuter): Fifty-four final acceptors for the Grand National, to be run over four miles, 856 yards at Liverpool on Saturday March 25 were published today. They are with weights:

Garde Toi (12-1), Roimond (12-1), Finnure (12-0), Klaxton (11-13) Frobooter (11-11), Cloncarrig (11-9), Shagreen (11-8), Wot No Sun (11-8), Rowland Roy (11-7) Cavaliero (11-6), Russian Hero (11-4) Cromwell (11-4), Aothon Major (11-2), Stockman (11-1), Royal Mount (11-0), Monvaveen (10-13) Royal Cottage (10-13), Happy River (10-12), Battling Pedulas (10-11), Catalecrmot (10-9), Gallery (10-8), Fighting Line (10-8), Cadam's Town (10-8), Bingham's Town (10-7), Ardnacassa (10-5), Soda II (10-4), Angel Hill (10-3), Cottage Welcome (10-3), Inverlochy (10-3), Barney (10-2), Skouras (10-2), Column (10-1), Possible (10-1), Lucky Purchase (10-1), Knockirr (10-1), Tommy Traddle (10-1), Confucius (10-0), Foxley II (10-0) Safety Loch (10-0) Ship's Bell (10-0) San Michele (10-0) Highland Cottage (10-0) Inchmore (10-0) Limestone Cottage (10-0) Pastume (10-0) Le Daim (10-0) Southborough (10-0) Ivan's Choice (10-0) Ole Man River (10-0) Saintfield (10-0) Comeragh (10-0) Zarter (10-0) Mermaid the Sixth (10-0) Dynovi (10-0).

43 FOR LINCOLNSHIRE

The final acceptors for the Lincolnshire Handicap, to be run over 1 mile at Lincoln on Saturday March 18, were also published today. Numbering 43 they are (with weights which have been raised three pounds).

Bel Amour the Second (9-0) Roc Du Diable (9-0) Dramatic (8-13) Boro (8-11) Burpham (8-11) Transatlantic (8-11) Goldsborough (8-8) Kilbelin (8-8) Barnes Park (8-8) Matchik (8-5) Grani (8-4) Iror (8-4) Rubaiyat (8-3) Bronzino (8-2) Tir Manog (8-2) Persian Glory (8-1) Philadelphia II (8-1) China Verdict (8-1) Fair Seller (7-13) Star Point (7-13) Pompous (7-13) Big Wig (7-13) Laverstocke (7-12) Sun Palme (7-12) Fancy Fly (7-12) Blackpool Tower (late El Zayid) (7-10) Jamaica Flame (7-10) Neapolitan Star (7-8) Paljoy (7-8) Tudor Emblem (7-8) Dorodon (7-8) Brawby Lad (7-7) Prince Danilo (7-7) Tsao (late Pou Volant) (7-7) Eulogy (7-6) Dumbell (7-6) Pelican's Pride (7-6) Barometer (7-6) Kety (7-3) Belimick (6-10) Hundred Up (6-10) Asturose (6-10).

ABDUL BARI GETS ANOTHER WALK-OVER

LONDON, March 8 (PTI-Reuter). Abdul Bari, India, will receive a walkover into the second round of the Professional Squash Rackets Championship which begins at the Lansdown Club here next Monday.

His opponent H. W. Jeffery scratched from the first round

TATAS WIN IN PRACTICE GAME

Delhi Independends Take Things Easy

BOMBAY, Wednesday

The Cooperage this evening was the venue for a practice match against Delhi Independents and Tata Sports Club. The Delhi side lost by the three goals to one.

True form was at a discount for the visitors and they bimbered about to get a feel of the ground this side and tried out some varying tactics. Tata Sports measured their strength to their full and were in grand form.

Joe D'Mello proved to be their main opportunist and score two of his sides three goals, while Lenny D'Souza obtained one goal. Navroj of Delhi Independents obtained his sides only goal.

The teams:— ...DELHI INDEPENDENTS:

Dalgeet Singh; Bipen, Inder; Feroze, Kailashi, Kasturi; David, Navroz, Harnam Singh, Vishnu and Vishwa.

TATA SPORTS:— Leo Pinto; Gentle, Carvalho; Diago, George Pereira, Perumal, Coutinho, J. D'Mello, L. D'Souza, A. Braganza, L. Fernandes.

GOALLESS DRAW IN FIGUERADO CUP

Hockey At Parel

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Despite extra time being played in the Figuerado Cup encounter at the St. Xavier's ground at Parel, the Mazagaon Docks "B" and Blue Wizards "A" failed to come to a decision, and were concerned in a goalless draw.

In another match in the same tournament the Indian Naval Seamen defeated the Dolphin Sports Club by the odd goal in three. While L. Francis and Shaker scored for the winners, A. Fernandes was responsible for the only goal scored by the Dolphin Sports Club.

Hockey At Calcutta

CALCUTTA, March 8 (PTI): The following are the results of matches played in the First Division Hockey League this evening.

Punjab Sports 3, West Bengal Government Press 0.

Collegians 1, Mohammedan Sporting 0.

Police 2, Rajasthan 1.

Indian Polo Players Very Near The Top

JOSE ZAVALETA ALL PRAISES FOR JAIPUR GROUND

BOMBAY, March 8. (PTI).

JOSE M. Torrez Zavaleta, captain of the Argentine Polo team 'La Concepcion' said in an interview here today that the standard of some of the Indian polo players could be compared to that of the best in the world".

The Zavaleta Brothers, Jose M. Torrez Zavaleta and Carlos T. Zavaleta, who gave brilliant performances in the city during a series of three exhibition matches, are taking rest here till March 12, before they leave for Delhi to play three exhibition matches there.

Brigadier Rao Raja Hanutsingh, His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur and Maharaj Prithisingh were the best players in India, according to the Argentine captain.

"Whether India will be able to win the forthcoming world championship at Buenos Aires depends much upon how they adapt themselves to the grass-surfaced polo grounds and to the climatic conditions there", he added.

India is among the five big polo countries who have been invited by the Argentine Polo Association to participaue in the open world championship to be held in Buenos Aires in October this year. Argentina are the holders of the Olympic championships held in 1924 and 1936.

The only difference that the Argentine captain found in the Indian way of playing from that of the Argentine, was the indulgence of Indian players in long passes and their playing more with the ball than against the man.

The 29-year-old Jose M. Torrezs Zavaleta and 26-year-old Carlos T. Zavaleta who are of Spanish origin have their own farms in Buenos Aires and are born horse riders.

Jose said that "unlike in India where polo is the pastime of Royal families only, in Argentina there are no less than 40 private clubs affiliated to the Argentine Polo Association where the majority of members belong to the middle class.

The Argentine players, who mounted Indian ponies during their matches in Jaipur and Bombay, found the Indian ponies as good as their own, Jose said.

Jose Zavaleta expressed the view that some young promising players like Bijay Singh, Prem Singh, Hari Singh and Kishen could come to world standard if they were given opportunties to play against good opposition'.

Jose was all praises for the Jaipur polo ground which was closely cropped and well maintained.

VISSANJI'S NARROW WIN OVER HAJEEBHOY

Easy Victory For Peermohamed In Western India Billiards

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

R. K. Vissanji, playing against A. S. Hajeebhoy in the Western India Billiards Championship which is being conducted by Islam Gymkhana, just managed to win the game and the match by the extremely narrow margin of 3 points —the final score being 484 to 481.

A. S. Hajeebhoy started the game more confidentally than his rival.

In his score of 319 Hajeebhoy had compiled two good breaks of 44 and 38 points, while Vissanji had so far not made any break over 30 points. With the aid of 28 and 32 point breaks Vissanji took his score from 295 to 385 when Hajeebhoy was 355. At 355 Hajeebhoy with a good break of 29 points brought his total to 384, one show of his rival's 385.

Again Vissanji went into the lead with a small break of 18 points and he continued to lead till the score-board read 446 to 423 in his favour.

Hajeebhoy once more forged ahead with the help of a break of 20 points, and then managed to keep the lead till the score was 481 to 480.

The game had now entered a very interesting stage. With only a little over a minute to go the issue was in suspense. Vissanji was however favoured with luck. Hajeebhoy had to give away a precious point due to a "miss", as he had to play his stroke when both the object balls were in baulk. Getting his chance to clinch the issue Vissanji potted the red ball and scored three points to win a very interesting encounter beating his opponent just when the two hours of play had expired.

The best breaks R. K. Vissanji made were of 32 and 28; while A. S. Hajeebhoy had compiled those of 44, 38 and 29.

In the other match played today H. D. Peermohamed took an early lead against his opponent S. N. Sanyal and won the match by a big margin of 162 points.

The winner never gave his rival the semblance of a chance, adding to his score with almost every visit to the table. The end of the 120 minutes of play saw Peermohamed run out a clear cut winner by 643 points to 481.

Peermohamed compiled breaks of 39, 27 and 26, while Sanyal's prominent breaks were those of 32 and 26.

Mansur Laljee got a walkover in the only Snooker match down for decision tonight, his opponent T. Brewer failing to put in an appearance.

SESHADRI WINS MADRAS TITLE

University Tennis Stars In Singles Final

MADRAS, March 8 (PTI): P. S. Seshadri, Madras University champion, won the men's singles title of the Madras Presidency Hard Court Tennis Championships here today, beating S. Vishnu Mohan, also of the University by three sets to one in the final, the scores being 7-5 6-0 4-6 and 8-6.

Though Seshadri conceded only one set to his opponent, the match was well contested throughout. Vishnu Mohan lost the match mainly on account of lapses at crucial moments in spite of playing a flashy game. In contrast Seshadri was always calm and steady.

Dick Button Wins Men's Figure Skating Title

LONDON, March 7 (PTI-Reuter).

Dick Button, of United States, won the men's world Figure Skating Championship for the third successive year at the Wembley Pool, London, tonight with 1419.47 points and seven placements.

Ede Kiraly, Hungarian runner upto Button last year and recent winner of the European title filled second place. He had 1344.92 points and 14 placements.

Open Contract Bridge Tourney

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

An Open Contract Bridge tournament will be held by the Dadar Club from April 1. The tournament will be on the knock-out system and the rules and regulations of the Portland Club will be adhered to.

Initial rounds will consist of 36 deals, the semi-finals of 44 deals and the final will be of 52 deals.

A cash-prize of Rs 50 is reserved for a Grand Slam bid and made.

The closing date for all entries will be March 20 and should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary, Dadar Club.

Hockey Stars Find It Hard To Obtain Leave

WILL LAST-MINUTE WITHDRAWALS HANDICAP BOMBAY'S TEAMS?

(By Our Hockey Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

WILL the Bombay Hockey team for this year's National Tournament at Bhopal as originally fixed or will new blood have to be recruited once again to fill up the many gaps that will be created?

The BPHA may still suffer another shock or reverse Walter D'Souza had just today decided to forward his letter to the BPHA that he would be unable to make the trip to Bhopal, but lucky for him his higher authorities being sportsmen, decided to grant him the necessary leave. This afternoon Walter was downcast and the answer was "no", but things are different now.

Then, Maxie Vaz who works in the Bank of Baroda is experiencing some trouble in getting his superiors to grant him leave of course this will give the selectors another headache to fill in a gap which will be rather difficult to bridge.

There is Rozario Fernandes as a substitute. But then Poonawalla and some others, even Middlecoat may have to be called in.

The women's hockey team which is due to leave for Bhopal in a day or two is having the same trouble and many of the women players have found great difficulty in having leave sanctioned.

Such reasons as players' leave and suitability of time always crop up, especially when things are done in a hurry. It would have been advisable to ascertain from players whether they would be able to make the trip.

One other player who is of the utmost importance is Reggie Rodrigues and he has just joined the "Times of India" staff. I am reliably informed that he too is unable to secure the necessary permission to leave his news desk.

FITTING REWARD

Ezzard Charles, U.S. heavyweight boxer, recently received the Edward P. Neil Memorial Plaque, awarded annually to the person who has contributed most to boxing in the United States during the year. The plaque, in honour of Neil, an Associated Press foreign correspondent killed during an assignment in Spain in 1938, is presented by the Boxing Writers Association of New York. The photograph above, taken at the presentation ceremonies at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City, shows Ezzard Charles (right) receiving the plaque from Nat Fleischer President of the Boxing Writers' Association.—USIS.

In the Day's Sport

HOCKEY

Cooperage:

5-30 p.m. Bombay City vs Delhi Independents (Invitation).

St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel:

4-10 p.m. Bombay Port Trust "B" vs Metal Box S.C. (Figuerado Cup).

5-15 p.m. Greater Bombay Police "A" vs B.B. & C.I. Rly. "B" (Lewis Cup).

BILLIARDS

Islam Gymkhana

6-0 p.m. Table No. 1: P. G. Date vs. Kanji Liladhar.

Table No. 2: N. D. Desai vs M. G. Sampat. (Western India Championships).

9 p.m. S. N. Sanyal vs B. Hollinson (Western India Snooker).

SETBACK FOR OXFORD IN BID TO BREAK CAMBRIDGE'S WINNING SEQUENCE

Christopher Davidge Unable To Lead Them In Boat Race

LONDON, March 7, (PTI-Reuter).

OXFORD'S hopes of breaking Cambridges winning sequence in the annual University Boat Race received a setback today by the announcement that Christopher Davidge, their brilliant stroke. would not be able to lead them on April one.

Davidge, this year's Oxford President, and regarded by experts as the outstanding stroke, is suffering from jaundice and will not be fit to row.

The loss of Davidges services at this stage of their preparation is a serious matter, but the Oxford coach, Group Captain H. R. N. Edwards, said he was happy about the crew.

"Their morale is excellent and they are rowing quite well", he said.

With fog restricting visibility to fifty yards, Oxford confined their first outing on the tideway today to a paddle of a couple of miles to Hammersmith and back to get the "feel" of the water.

Blues were awarded to the crew, and it is likely that the order of rowing for the race in three weeks time will be:

BOW: J. D. C. Blaker (Eton and Balliol);

TWO. P. Gladstone (Eton and Christ Church);

THREE. H. J. Renton (Eton and Magdalen);

FOUR. J. M. Clay (Eton and Magdalen);

FIVE. G. C. Fisk (Geelong. Australia and Oriel);

SIX. J. Hayes (Shrewsbury and New College);

SEVEN. D. N Callender (Eton and Trinity);

STROKE: A. J. M. Cavanagh (Winchester and Magdalen);

COX: J. E. Hinchcliffe (Kings, Canterbury and Trinity).

This crew of which Fisk, Cavanagh and Clay rowed last year, will have its first full course trial over four and a quarter miles from Putney to Mortlake on Friday.

Renewed Long Liquidation In Active Shares

STEELS AND TEXTILES DECLINE AFTER STEADY OPENING

BOMBAY, March 8

The Bombay Stock Exchange was again quiet today under scattered liquidation. At the moment the attention of the market is diverted towards domestic situation which remains unsatisfactory. This state mainly responsible for the utter absence of any important buying support. However recent liquidation met short covering on declines and except moderate decline in Steel shares, the entire price structure does not show any marked change. There is less disposition to go short as the Budget proposals are constructive and industrial production is keeping upward trend. Steel production for the month of February was below general expectation owing to lesser number of working days and reported repairs of furnace. But the production for the current month will be a good guide and it is understood at so far Steel production is satisfactory. In the near future the market will be guided by domestic developments but the long-range outlook remains moderately bullish.

Tata Steel Defd. shares opened today at Rs. 1655 against yesterday's close at Rs. 1646 and declined at Rs. 1640 under small liquidation. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 329 and lost two points at Rs. 327. Indian Irons were quoted at Rs. 31 while Bengal Steels were done at Rs. 21-13.

Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 1102 and declined at Rs. 1090. Kohinoor Mill shares opened at Rs. 323 and downturned at Rs. 318. Svadeshi Mill shares were quoted at Rs. 275 and Scindia shares changed hands at Rs. 12-8.

Thereafter there was further liquidation which had depressing effect on all active shares except Bombay Burmas which advanced at Rs. 411 and later quietened at Rs. 405.

Tata Steel Defds. declined at Rs. 1635 and Ordinary shares were done at Rs. 325. Bombay Dyeings declined at Rs. 1082 while Kohinoors were quoted at Rs. 316.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES	
Bombay Dyeing (10-8)	1086 4
Kohinoor Mills (4-2)	317 8
Svadeshi Mills (12-4)	274 0
Central India Mills (S)	242 8
Simplex Mills (9-8)	192 0
New Great Eastern (9)	160 8
Indore	106 4
Gokak Mills (12)	275 0
Century Spinning (15)	253 12
Swan Mills (30)	318 0
Indian Bleaching (8)	152 8
Finlay Mills (15)	268 8
Morarji Goculdas (S)	150 0
Edward Sassoon (30)	221 4
Meyer (12)	97 8
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	2 14
India United Ord. (0-12-0)	12 0 6
India United Defd. (0-2-6)	1 14 6
Madhusudan (15)	180 0
Podar (S)	135 0
Khatau Makanji (S)	181 4
Swadeshi Coupon	68 0
STEEL SHARES	
Tata Steel Ord. (14)	325 8
Tata Steel Defd. (64-12)	1632 8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref.	140 8
CEMENT	
Associated Cement (7) XD	153 12
INDUSTRIES	
Burma (12-8) XD	406 4
Belapur Sugar (9)	227 0
Shivrajpur Syndicate (1-8)	31 8
Scindia Steam (6-8)	12 12
Premier Construction	89 8
Tata Chemical	11 5
Tata Oil (2)	49 8
Indian Iron (1) XD	31 1
Bengal Steel (0-12-0)	21 14
Bengal India Corp. (9-8)	9 10 6
Indian Copper	2 5 6
Wimco	231 8
Alcock	290 0
ELECTRIC SHARES	
Tata Power (25)	1540 0
Tata Hydro (3)	154 0
Andhra Valley (25)	1446 4

CASH SECTION

COTTON MILLS	
Elphinstone Mills (5)	61 0
Phoenix (50)	152 8
Indian Mfg. (40)	2950 0
Kuria X.D.	113 12
Colaba (12)	108 0
New City (11)	19 8
Minerva (12)	130 0
Bradbury (12)	520 0
Bharucha Defd (0-4)	5 0
Bharat Mills (2)	31 0
Mysore (4)	165 0
Madhavji	14 4
Model Mills (13-8)	165 0
Laksmni Cotton (25)	662 8
Vishnu Cotton (8)	223 12
Western India (40)	2925 0
Standard (15)	227 8
Sholapur (200)	3150 0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (9-8)	16 8
Hindustan Mills (40)	4000 0
Tata Mills (3-4)	59 0
Ahmedabad Advance (1)	240 0
New Ahmedabad	195 0
Sassoon Silk (3) X.D.	36 8
New Union Mills (0 8)	4 0
Madhusudan S. (2-5)	85 0
Shrinivas Mills (S)	173 12
Raja Bahadur (4)	60 0
Berar Mills	250 0
Victoria Bills	225 0
ELECTRIC (CASH)	
Ahmedabad Electric (1-8)	130 0
Ahmedabad New	75 8
Surat Electric	133 2
Karachi Electric (2)	136 14
Broach (0-5)	6 12
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	10 2
Amalgated	11 2
Nagpur Electricity (1-12)	28 8
Poona Electricity Supply (8)	14 8
Bombay Suburban (3)	152 8
Bombay Suburban New	142 8
BANK SHARES	
Imperial Bank of India XD	1735 0
Imperial Bank P (0-12) XD	440 0
Central Bank (1-8)	85 0
Central Bank New (1-8)	86 0
Bank of India (4)	179 0
Union (0-3)	7 7
Baroda (2-8)	125 8
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1-8)	37 8
United Commercial (1-8)	45 0
Jaipur Bank (18-0)	35 8
Hindustan Commercial	17 0
Mysore Bank (8)	366 0
Eastern Bank (0-14-8)	92 0
INSURANCE SHARES	
Oriental (125)	4790 0
Empire (10)	571 4
New India 1-7	57 12
Jupiter (0-12)	12 15
Vulcan (0-10)	13 6
Indian Mercantile (0.4)	40 0
Universal	11 4
B I G (1)	15 4
Industrial and Prudential	28 4
Neptune	7 0
New Great	25 0
All India General	12 12
RAILWAY SHARES	
C. P. (1-14) XD	118 0
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES	
Steamer (103)	247 8
Bombay Burma New (5) XD	143 12
Burma Petrol	1 4 9
Mackenzie (6)	97 0
Port Canning (3)	58 8
Kemp and Co (20)	320 0
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	125 0
Industrial Invest Trust (5-12)	94 8
Dharamsey Chemical (2)	42 0
Mukund Iron	13 0
Dena Trust (0-12)	14 0
Alembic (15)	147 8
Supreme Industries	72 8
Bombay Uganda	67 8
Bombay Motor Cycle	22 8
Indian Cement (1937)	171 4
Walchand Nagar Industries (B S.)	145 0
United Motor	28 0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	880 0
Hydary Construction	19 10
Mahamadi Steam	100 0
Sardar Carbonic XD	700 0
Harvey Press	310 0
Gujarat Motor	26 14
Estrella Batteries	30 0
Manmad Press	120 0
National Rayon	65 0
PREFERENCE SHARES	
Tata Steel 1st (6)	198 12
Andhra Valley (7)	1232 8
Tata Power (7-8)	1332 8
Hydro Electric (7)	130 10
Bombay Steamer (6)	126 14
Central India (5)	653 12
Swedish Mills	130 0
Vishnu Mills (7)	672 8
New Great Mills (5-8)	220 4
Podar Mills (4)	95 0
Shrinivas Mills	98 0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	106 14
Bradbury Mills (7-8)	316 0
Surat Electricity (3-4)	130 0
Pre. Construction First	100 8
Pre. Construction 2nd Pref.	98 8
Amalgamated	115 0
India	72 0
Tata Chemical	125 0
Walchandnagar	130 0
Jupiter	13 4
Supreme	100 0
Meyer	102 8
Mackenzie (2)	85 0
Ahmedabad Advance	127 4
Mysore Mill	50 0
Standard	99 0
Madhusudan	12 0
Khatau	100 0
Morarji	94 8
National Rayon	74 8
DEBENTURES	
Andhra 1952	103 4
Gula Kajamsingh	8 9
Rubber Planting	17 0
Bombay Steamer	97 0
Indian Hume Pipe	101 0
Tata Power 1951	103 0
Walchandnagar	105 0
OUTSIDE SHARES	
Burma Corporation	2 10 6
New Victoria	2 2
New Victoria Pref.	4 4
Phalton	118 0
Gold Mohor	301 8
New Kaiser-i-Hind	325 0
Sajjan	121 0
Osmanshahi	250 0
Ajam Shahi	280 0
Air Services	5 0
Air India	65 0
Hind Motors	5 4
India Steam	7 5

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, March 8.

Tata Ordinary 325-8, Tata Deferred 1632-8, Indian Iron 31-1, Steel Corpn. of Bengal 21-14, Bombay Dyeing 1086-4, Central India 242-8, Gokak 275, Kohinoor 317-8, Simplex 192, Swadeshi 274-6, Tata Power 1540, Associated Cement 153-12, Belapur 227-8, Bombay Burma (Old) 406-4, Scindia 12-12, Central Bank 85-8, New India 57-12, Tata 2nd Pref. 140-10.

ART SILK YARN

BOMBAY, March 8.

120 Ready Japan	6 8	0
150 Ready Japan	5 4	0
120 Ready Italy	5 10	0
150 Ready Italy	4 13	0
150 D. Box March	962	0 0
150 Box April	955	0 0

LONDON BULLION

LONDON, March 7.

Silver both spot and forward 64d.
Gold bars fine per oz. £ 12/8/0.

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, March 8

The local Bullion market is again manipulated by professional operators and is keeping very steady.

Forward Silver opened today at Rs. 185-8 and improved at Rs. 185-12 under scattered buying. At this level there was moderate realising and Silver declined at Rs. 185-2 but steadied at Rs. 186-6. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 185-6. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 116-12 and after improving at Rs. 116-14 quietened at Rs. 116-10. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 116-9 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 75-8.

Final quotations were as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	184	10	0
Forward	184	14	0
Ready Gold	116	6	0
Forward	116	10	0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, March 8

The Produce market was fairly steady and there was no important change in quotations. Business was restricted and quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS			
Quality	Rs.	42	4 0
Bold		41	6 0
Madras		42	0 0
Oil Local Mills		22	10 0
Oil Upcountry Mills		22	0 0
Oil March		22	2 0
Oil April		22	14 0
LINSEED			
Bold		38	13 0
Small		36	12 0
February-March		38	11 0
March-April		38	2 0
April-May		37	4 0
Oil		22	0 0
CASTORSEEDS			
Ready		28	12 0
Madras February		29	4 0

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, March 8.

2 1/2 per cent 1954	98	14	0
2 1/2 per cent 1950	100	2	0
2 1/2 per cent 1955	99	14	0
2 1/2 per cent 1961	96	14	0
2 1/2 per cent 1950	99	8	0
2 3/4 per cent 1962	99	2	0
2 3/4 per cent 1973	95	12	0
2 per cent Con.	97	3	0
3 per cent 1951-54	101	6	0
3 per cent 1952-55	101	11	0
3 per cent 1957	101	11	0
3 per cent 1950-51	101	3	0
3 per cent 1963-65	100	6	0
3 per cent 1966-68	100	3	0
3 per cent 1970-75	100	0	0
2 1/2 per cent 1954-59	104	6	0
3 1/2 per cent 1950-70	110	2	0
4 1/2 per cent 1950-55	100	14	0
4 1/2 per cent 1958-60	110	6	0
4 1/2 per cent 1953-56	112	10	0
PROVINCIAL LOANS			
3 per cent Bombay 1962	99	3	0
2 3/4 per cent C. P. 1961	97	2	0
2 3/4 per cent Madras 1981	97	2	0
3 per cent Bombay 1955	100	8	0
3 per cent Bombay 1958	100	4	0
3 per cent Punjab 1952	99	0	0
3 per cent Madras 1952-53	100	8	0
3 per cent C. P. 1952	100	6	0
3 per cent U. P. 1952	100	6	0
3 per cent N.-W.F. 1952	98	2	0
3 per cent U. P. 1901-68	99	8	0
3 1/4 per cent Municipal 1977	98	12	0
4 per cent B. P. I. long dated	109	12	0
4 per cent Bombay Muni.	109	12	0
5 per cent Bombay Muni. 1959	114	0	0
6 per cent Bombay Muni. 1954	113	8	0
6 per cent K. P. T. 1950	113	0	0

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

ALEXANDRIA, March 7

KARNAK—	
March	73.50+30
May	73.75
July	74.00
November	70.25+25
ASHMOUNI—	
April	68.85+30
June	69.35+25
August	65.50—30
October	58.05+80

NEW YORK PEPPER STEADY

NEW YORK, March 7

BLACK PEPPER: The market was steady with spots offered at 1.54 dollars Buyers were displaying marked hesitancy in following the advance with bids at a substantial discount under these prices. Following are today's closing prices: Black Pepper spot 1.54 asked, March 1.47 bid, May 1.47 bid, July 1.44 bid, September 1.44 bid, October 1.42 nominal, December 1.38 bid. White Pepper spot 2.55 asked.

LONDON PEPPER MARKET

LONDON, March 7

Malabar continues firm, sellers holding for 1,180 sh. for afloat but are not offering for shipment, while there were buyers for March/April shipment at 1,175 per cwt., c.i.f., Unikingdom. Otherwise the market was idle and unchanged, Black Lampong being quoted at 11 sh., White Muntok at 16 sh 2d., shipping weight and White Sarawak at 16 sh 9d. delivered weight all values per pound weight c.i.f., basis ports.

INCREASE OF RS. 9½ CRORES IN NOTE CIRCULATION

Weekly Statement Of Reserve Bank

The following is an Account of the Reserve Bank of India for the week ended the 3rd day of March:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES

	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	12,57,73,000
Notes in circulation	1153,97,14,000
Total Notes issued	1166,54,87,000
Total Liabilities	1166,54,87,000

ASSETS

	Rs.
Gold Coin and Bullion: Held in India	40,01,71,000
Foreign Securities	650,34,38,000
Rupee Coin	50,91,60,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	425,27,18,000
Total Assets	1166,54,87,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 59.180 per cent.

BANKING DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES

	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:	
(a) Government	
(1) Central Government	152,79,78,000
(2) Other Governments	25,66,62,000
(b) Banks	51,98,09,000
(c) Others	63,61,27,000
Bills Payable	5,85,60,000
Other Liabilities	14,00,15,000
Total	Rs. 323,91,51,000

ASSETS

	Rs.
Notes	12,57,73,000
Rupee Coin	8,43,000
Subsidiary Coin	1,61,000
Bills Purchased and Discounted:—	
Internal	92,00,000
Government Treasury Bills	6,64,66,000
Balances held abroad	198,96,42,000
Loans and Advances to Governments	3,40,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	10,59,03,000
Investments	86,07,61,000
Other Assets	4,64,02,000
Total	Rs. 323,91,51,000

Calcutta Shares Display Easier Tendency

CALCUTTA, March 8.

The speculative counters eased further on selling pressure Other stocks also underwent easier movement.

Government securities continued easy.

Following are today's final transactions up to 3-00 p.m.:—

GOVT. SECURITIES: Three per cent Government Paper 97 4, Three per cent Loan 1986 97/3 6, Three per cent Loan 1959/61 101/3, Three per cent Loan 1963 65 100/4, Three per cent Loan 1970/75 100.

BANKS: Central Bank of India 82/8 S. Lot, United Commercial 44.

COTTONS: Bengal Nagpore 15/13, Cawnpore Textiles 10/6, New Victoria Ord. 2.

COALS: Bengal 513, Burrakur 12, Kalapahari 34/14 Ex. Div., Katras Jehriah 30 S. L. New Churulia 1/8, Central Kurken 24 Pench Valley 22/8, Standard 19 2.

JUTES: Anglo-India 190, Howrah 26/8, Waverley 5-15, Belvedere 222, National 22/1 Ex. Div., Reliance 19, Engineering: Braithwaite and Co. 8/1, Brit. India Elec. Cons. 11/12, Indian Iron 30/9 Kumardhubi Eng. 7 10 S. L., Marshalls 7, Saran Eng. 9 2, Steel Corp. 21/14, Ditto Pref. 119 S. Lot.

MISCELLANEOUS: Burma Corp. 2/11, Consolidated Tin annas thirteen, Indian Copper 2 6, Tavoy Tin annas ten, Sone Valley Cement 5, Alkali and Chemical 9/10 Calcutta Electric 14/10, Alluminium Corp 4/4, Anglo Bros. 25/14, Calcutta Trams 15 2, B.I.C. 9 4, Ex. Div., F. and C. Osler 5/5, Indian Cables 49/12, Indian National Airways 3/1, Jardine Henderson 135 British Burma Petrol 1/4, India Paper Pulp 151, Titaghur Paper 34/2, Assam Saws 8/9, India Steamership 7/5.

SUGARS: Belsund 4/4, Darbhanga 10/2, Ramnugger Cane 14/8.

TEAS: Baghmari 16/4, Britakhal 3, Bhatkowa 24/14, Hantapra 188/8, Pussimbing 8/12 8. Lots, Seajuli 36/12.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, March 7.

2-1/2 per cent British Consols £ 69-1/4.

3-1/2 per cent Conversion Loan 1961 £ 91-3/4.

4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90 £ 106-5/8.

3-1/2 per cent War Loan on or after December 1st 1952 £ 91-3/8.

Chartered Bank of India £ 9-15/16. Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.) £ 84.

National Bank of India £ 32-1/8.

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 5211.

Renewed Liquidation Tells On N. Y. Cotton Prices

DOWNWARD TREND IN WALL STREET MARKET

NEW YORK March 7.

With the exception of nearby March which lagged under scattered liquidation, old crops edged slightly higher early on routine trade demands mostly for mill account. Prices subsequently declined on renewed liquidation possibly based on increased freemarket supplies as a result of larger loan withdrawals and belief that new crops were selling well above loan ideas for the next crop.

The market fluctuated nervously in the afternoon finally closing barely steady reflecting alternate flurries of liquidation and hedge pressure versus scattered trade buying and short covering. Sales were estimated at 140,000 bales. A cotton seat was sold for 5300, up 200 dollars from the previous sale.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, March 7.

March	31.87—07
May	32.30—09
July	32.18—02
October	29.99—05
Middling Spot	32.82—09

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

NEW YORK, March 7.

March	31.36—11
May	31.86—08
July	31.93—05
October	29.85—11
Middling Spot	31.70—10

WALL STREET MARKET

Profittaking and nervous liquidation this morning resulted in fairly widespread losses ranging to over one dollar. Leading the downturn were assorted steels, motors, electric manufacturings, rails, chemicals, wet stocks and rubbers. Trading, however, continued moderate as operators attempted to assess the effects of the recent coal stoppage on first quarter earnings and also watched labour developments particularly in the automotive and electric manufacturing fields.

The averages at noon were: Industrials 202.81 and Rails 55.15. While pressure tended to ease at times, most sections failed to produce much, if any, rallying power. Some dividend declarations went unheeded —celanese, for example, sustained nearly one point loss although the company declared the usual quarterly of 60 cents.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, March 7.

American Telephone and Telegraph 150-5/8.
Amerex Holding Co. 34-1/2.
Anaconda Copper Mining 29-1/4.
Chase National Bank 38-7/8.
Firestone Tyre 58-3/4.
General Electric 46-3/8.
Ingersol Rand 69-1/4.
International Nickel 27-1/8.
National City Bank 47-7/8.
New York Central Rail Road 13.
Sinclair Oil Corp. 22-5/8.
Socony Vacuum Oil 16-1/2.
Texas Corporation 61.
Union Carbide 43-1/8.
U. S. Smelting and Refining 36-3/4.
U. S. Steel Common 31-1/8.
Western Union 20.

Total number of shares which changed hands during the week was 1,590,000 shares.

The highest and lowest U. S. Steel trading prices were 31-1/2 and 30-5/8 respectively.

CHICAGO GRAINS MARKET

Chicago grains ruled firm early with all wheat deliveries moving into new high ground for the season reflecting continued dry weather in the south-west with dust storms reported in these areas. Prices temporarily backed away following reports of snow in parts of Kansas and Nebraska Maize, however, held steady on exporter buying against sales of 6,000 tons to Ireland, and 18,000 to Australia. Denmark overnight was credited with buying 4,000 tons soybeans.

CHICAGO WHEAT

CHICAGO, March 7.

March 2.26-1/2.
May 2.18-1/8.
July 1.98-3/8.
September 1.98-3/4.

N Y SILVER SALES

NEW YORK, March 7

SILVER: The turnover was about 175,000 ounces at unchanged price.

LONDON COPRA QUIET

LONDON, March 7

COPRA: The Copra market was quiet with sellers of Philippines offering cheaper at 200 Unistates dollars per ton free on board believed to be reflecting reduced buying at origin. Straits/Dutch East Indies was unchanged, sellers asking £82 1/2 per ton cost insurance freight.

The Cocoanut Oil market was firm with small offers of Straits March/April shipment in bulk at £125 per ton c.i.f., while Ceylon was unquoted.

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, March 8

Apollo 2-14-3 2-14
Bharat 31
B Dyeing 1100 1082-8 86-4
C. India 245 46 42 42-8
Century 266-4 53-12
E Textiles 221-4
Finlay 268-8
Gokak 275 76 74 75
I U. Defd. 1-14-3 1-14-6
I U. Ord. 12-1 12-1-6 12 12-0-6
Indore 105 7-8 6-4
Kohinoor 322 24 18-8 19-8 17-8
New Great 161 59 60-8
Simplex 193 94 90 92
Svadeshi 277-8 75-8 77 73-8 74
Tata Mills 59
Scindia 12-9 12-11 12-8 12-11 12-10 12-12
Baroda 125-4 25-8
Central 85 85-8 85 85-4
Central New 85-8
Imperial Old 1790
Imperial New 440
India 180 79-8
Union 7-6
U Commercial 44-12 44-8
Ahmedabad 129-6 30
Andhra 1450 48-4
Suburban 152-8
Hydro 154
Hydro Pref 130 31-4 30-10
Power 1542-8 40
Power Pref 1330 32-8
New India 57-12
Oriental 4790
B. Steel 22-2 21-12 21-14
I. Iron 31-1 31-2 31 31-1
Tata Defd. 1652-8 47-8 57-8 38-12 47-8 30 35 32-8
Tata Ord. 329 28-8 29-8 26-8 27 25-4 25-8
Tata 2nd Pref. 140-8 41 40-8
Alcock 292-8 90
A.C.C. 154-12 54 54-8 53-8 53-12
Belapur 229 32 28-8 29 27
B.B. Old 400 15 5 7-8 6-4
B.B. New 142-8 41-4 43-12 41-4 43-12
B.B Petrol 1-5-6 1-6 1-4-9
B.I.C 9-12 9-10-6
Dharamsey 42
I. Bleaching 151-8 52-8
I. Copper 2-6 2-5-6
P. Const. 90-8 91 89 89-8
Tata Chem. 11-10 11-12 11-5
Tata Oil 49-8
Wimco 240 31-4

SPECIAL

Ahmedabad Elec. New 76 76-4
Laxmi Pref. 272-8

SUGAR SYNDICATE ABUSED POWERS

Tariff Board Report

NEW DELHI, March 8.

THE Government of India have considered the Report of the Indian Tariff Board on the sugar industry. The recommendations therein cover a very wide field. On the more urgent among them, Government have decided after careful consideration to take action as indicated hereafter. Government will examine the other recommendations and announce their decisions thereon, as early as possible.

(i) THE INDIAN SUGAR SYNDICATE: After exhaustively examining the activities of the Syndicate ever since its inception, including the part played by it during the sugar crisis of July-August 1949, the Board has stated:

"In recent years, the Indian Sugar Syndicate's control over its members has been ineffective. The Syndicate does not appear to have ever tried to improve the efficiency of its members or carry out research in respect of sugarcane and sugar. Nor does it appear to have ever taken any effective steps to prevent its members from charging high premiums for sugar in conditions of scarcity. On the contrary, it has, whenever free from control, abused its monopolistic powers so as to help its members make large gains at the expense of the consumer."

NOT STRAIGHTFORWARD

"Subsequent to decontrol of sugar in December 1947, the Syndicate showed its reluctance to submit itself to control and supervision by the Sugar Commission of the Governments of U.P. and Bihar."

"In its dealings with the Government of U.P. and the Sugar Commissioner regarding the release of sugar quotas in 1949, the Syndicate was far from being straightforward."

"By its improper policy of quota releases and approaching the Government of India in June, 1949 to negotiate for the export of sugar, the Syndicate created by psychology of scarcity in the country which led to hoarding by merchants and consumers like confectioners."

It has then reached the following conclusions:

"The Governments of U.P. and Bihar should rescind clause (a) of Section 11 of the Sugar Factories Control Acts and the Rule made thereunder which requires all factories in the two Provinces to be members of the Syndicate as a condition precedent to their obtaining the annual crushing licence."

The Government of India agree with this conclusion and propose to move the U.P. and Bihar Governments in this behalf.

INVESTIGATION

(ii) SUGAR CRISIS: The Board has stated that the main contributory factors which caused the sugar crisis of July-August 1949 were—

(a) large and rapid quotas released by the Syndicate; and (b) excessive wagon supply.

In view of the decision reached with respect to the Syndicate it is not necessary to dilate on the question of these particular quota releases. On the question of excessive wagon supply the Board has recommended that "in the public interest this matter should be fully investigated."

The Board has also recommended that "Government should institute an enquiry into the allegation that sugar intended for consumption in India was in fact moved into Eastern and Western Pakistan on an appreciable scale in 1949" and this also possibly contributed to the scarcity.

Government accept these recommendations and necessary action will be taken to implement them.

Further, in the course of the debate on sugar in the Constituent Assembly (Legislative) on 24th December 1949 Government stated that "to the extent the Tariff Board Report on the sugar industry does not cover any aspect of the sugar crisis which occurred during July-August 1949, Government will arrange to have a full enquiry made by a body which thoroughly satisfies the House." The question whether any such further enquiry is necessary regarding the sugar crisis, and if so, what its scope should be is now engaging the attention of Government and a decision thereon will be taken shortly.

NO COMPETITION

(iii) PROTECTION: Recommending withdrawal of protection to the sugar industry, the Board has stated. "The difference between the present price of indigenous sugar (Rs. 28-8-0) and the estimated landed cost (Rs. 22-8-0) being Rs. 6-0-0 per maund, the present duty of Rs. 6-0-0 per maund would give adequate protection to the indigenous sugar industry, if such protection were needed.

There is, however, no danger of any competition from low-priced imports of sugar on an appreciable scale for next two or three years, because the surplus sugar available for the "free market" is likely to continue to be small and, particularly, because, in the context of the present balance of payments position of the country Government are not likely to permit imports of large quantities of sugar.

Further, according to our estimate, the fair ex-factory price of indigenous sugar (E 27) can be reduced to Rs. 24-12-0 per maund in 1950-51. We have felt that the continuance of protection for the last 18 years has produced an attitude of complacency on the part of the three parties, namely, Government, the industry and the cultivator who are responsible for the efficiency of the industry, and that, consequently, they have not taken sufficient steps to improve the overall efficiency of the industry so as to bring down its cost of production.

REVENUE DUTY

We, therefore, consider that this is the most suitable opportunity to withdraw the protection without any serious risk to the industry. We, accordingly, recommend that the protection to the sugar industry should not be continued beyond 31st March, 1950. Government being free thereafter to impose such revenue duty as they consider necessary."

"If there is a change in Government's policy regarding imports of sugar in the near future, giving rise to severe competition from foreign imports so as to jeopardize the position of he sugar industry, it will be open to the industry to approach Government for the restoration of protection. And we have no doubt the Government will institute an enquiry to review the position as expeditiously as possible and restore protection to the industry, if it is found to be justified."

Government have accepted this recommendation and action is being taken to give effect to it.

SIMLA, March 8 (UPI): The Government of the Punjab has, in a press note, advised the public not to send any application for the issue of permits for export of fodder from the State.

There is, however, no restriction on the movement of fodder from one District to another in the Punjab, it is stated.

World Wheat Agreement Ratified

WASHINGTON, March 8.

The International Wheat Agreement has been ratified by 37 of the original 41 signatory countries within the time limit set for formal acceptance, a check discloses.

The countries ratifying the agreement before the time limit expired February 28 include four wheat exporting countries and 33 importing nations.

Other nations which did not sign the original agreement may become party to it upon application to and acceptance by the International Wheat Council. Under this provision, Haiti acceded to it last November, and the application of Costa Rica was approved by the council in January of this year. Costa Rica has been granted an extension of time until March 28 for filing formal acceptance.

The applications of Germany and Japan for accession to the agreement will be considered further by the council at its next meeting in London on March 13. The council also is expected to reapportion the guaranteed sales and purchases among the member countries.

Of the original five exporting countries, Australia, Canada, France and the United States have ratified the agreement. Uruguay has not ratified. Total annual guaranteed exports of the four ratifying countries are 454,446,204 bushels (Uruguay's quota probably will be reapportioned among the other exporting nations).

With the accession of Haiti, there are now 34 importing countries participating in the wheat purchase programme of the agreement. These countries are Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Ceylon, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Switzerland, the Union of South Africa, the United Kingdom and Venezuela.

Of the 36 original signatory importing countries, China, Colombia and Liberia did not ratify the agreement—USIS.

CONTINENTAL STOCK EXCHANGES

PARIS, March 7

The Bourse opened with a more resistant undertone as there was little sign of the strike wave spreading beyond Paris. As a result, Frency issues met with better demand while in the Forward market favourites were firm. Bank of Indo-China gave a firm lead to the banking section. Industrials improved their position. Among internationals, South African Minings alone were marked up. Foreign oils were inclined to be weak. French Rentes were steady.

BRUSSELS: The coming referendum and the French strikes continued to undermine the sentiment today and the Intrinsic value of shares were disregarded. Rubbers were steady but all other sections lost ground in a very quiet trading. Coals suffered the heaviest losses. Some marked falls were also noted among colonials and textiles.

AMSTERDAM: Indonesian estates were very steady with Amsterdam rubber higher under the influence Dutch Guilder and Indonesian Guilder parity being maintained. Industrials were again neglected. Americans showed widespread improvements.

SINGAPORE PEPPER PRICES

SINGAPORE, March 7

The Pepper market was quiet with Black Lampong unchanged at 605 dollars per picul and White Muntok at 890 compared with 880 yesterday.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B. 1065

SLACKEN TEMPO OF PROHIBITION

Socialist Member's Appeal To Government

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A fervent appeal to the Government to slacken the tempo of their prohibition programme and to enforce total prohibition only when circumstances were more favourable than at present, was made by Mr. Peter Alvares, Socialist, in the Bombay Legislative Assembly, today. Mr. S. K. Firodia, Speaker, was in the chair.

Mr. Alvares who was speaking on his cut motion to discuss Government's prohibition policy, said, that the objection was not against the principle of prohibition but against the terrific speed at which the Government was forging ahead to enforce total prohibition.

He said that the final stage of prohibition would involve the Government in further loss of Rs. 3,80,000,000 of excise revenue. He feared this would be financial suicide for the Government.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Mr. Alvares asked the Government to think in terms of unemployment and the consequent human misery that would be caused by their step. According to Government estimate, 19,000 persons would swell the ranks of the unemployed.

This was rather an underestimate, for Government had not taken into account the industries that had grown round the foreign liquor trade, which, when closed, with the coming in of complete prohibition, would render idle thousands of others. Mr. Alvares wanted to know, how many of these would be absorbed by the Government in subsidiary industries and other employments.

He drew attention to the fact that Government had decided to cut down their post-war programme which would have provided jobs to many of the unemployed. As a result, a grim future stared those in the face, who were to be released from service from April 1. They are left only to the mercy of Providence.

Mr. Alvares said that crime had increased to an alarming extent on account of prohibition. Illicit distillation, which was so far confined to anti-social elements, had now spread its Octopus-like tentacles even among respectable classes. He feared that the Government had completely lost sight of the fact that the remedy had turned out to be worse than the disease.

Concluding, Mr. Alvares appealed to the Government to have an open mind on the problem and cry halt to their programme till better times had come.

TAX HEAVILY

Mr. B. R. Hujare said that the majority of workers drank because they did not get proper food to eat. If Government were to fix a reasonable minimum wage for them, it would enable them to have a square meal per day. That would help wean them from the drink habit.

Thakore Saheb of Kerwada said that prohibition was an infringement on the personal liberty of the individual. Human beings understood their own interests, and they had every right to eat and drank what they liked. People were to be trained to think for themselves before prohibition was embarked upon. Past experience had indicated that people resorted to drinking illicit stuff if they were denied their legitimate right to drink. This was to be prevented anyhow.

Instead of complete prohibition, the speaker suggested, that Government should impose a heavy tax on liquor, so as to make it prohibitive for the poor. He believed this would have the desired effect.

Mr. H. I. Kalyani welcomed Government's prohibition policy, which, he said, had done immense good to the people, particularly to the Harijans.

Mr. Bhogilal Lala said that there could not be anything like "personal right to drink". The question was one of ameliorating the condition of the masses, and looking from that wider perspective, prohibition had proved to be a success.

Mr. Lala had a humorous dig at those who argued that illicit bars in the State had increased, when he said, "You could not have known that these bars are there, unless you yourself had visited them".

The debate had not concluded when the House rose for the day.

CHEAPER NIRA

Initiating the debate on his cut motion to discuss commercial aspects of the palm products and encouragement given by the Government to Nira drinking, Mr. A. A. Patel said, that he welcomed the principle underlying Government's prohibition policy. Prohibition, he said, was an article of faith with him, and his cut motion was only with a view to making certain suggestions.

He said that Government should make it clear that Nira was not meant to substitute toddy. This was necessary, with a view to avoid psychological effect on people's mind.

The member complained that the cost of Nira was pretty high, and suggested that this "delicious drink" should be made available at a cheaper rate.

He urged that Government should devise better ways and means for the preservation of Nira in its original form and prevent fermentation. For, once fermented, Nira loses its nutritive value, and developes alcohol to the extent of eight per cent. He suggested that Nira should be bottled like aerated waters, and hermetically sealed. That way, he believed, fermentation would be prevented.

NOT CONSISTENT

Mr. S. L. Karandikar expressed the view that encouragement to Nira was not in consistency with Government's policy of prohibition, for Nira, if allowed to ferment, became toddy.

He said that unless Government could prove that Nira could retain its original quality without fermenting at any time of the day, there was no justification for Government spending a huge sum on their Nira scheme.

The speaker however made it clear that he was not opposed to any expenditure for carrying on experiments for the manufacture of "gur" out of Nira.

Mr. B. G. Chaudhary said that there was some possibility of various tonics, and even penicillin being manufactured out of the palm and date juice. He therefore urged Government to carry on researches in these directions. He was sure, this would yield encouraging results.

Mr. M. D. Joshi was of the opinion that Nira was a healthy drink, and with proper precautions it could keep up its quality for 13 hours.

Mr. L. M. Patel said that Nira had some food value and the Nira scheme therefore deserved to be encouraged. It would also give employment to some of the tappers, who would otherwise join the ranks of unemployed.

NOT FOR PROFIT

Replying to the debate, Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Excise, stated that the Government was not running the Nira scheme with any profit-making motives or as a commercial proposition. "I am no Nira trader, and I make no profit by it", he said. But propaganda with regard to Nira was even now necessary for a variety of reasons, as the facts pertaining to drink, were misrepresented by a section of the Press; and it was Government's duty to place the correct facts before the public.

Quoting from a centuries-old Sanskrit text, the Minister said, that even in ancient times, the non-intoxicating and health-giving qualities of Nira, had been recognised. It was recommended as a mild laxative and a blood purifier. He denied that Nira easily became toddy.

Government's intentions behind the Nira scheme were three. There were twenty-seven lakhs of toddy trees in the State of Bombay, and when toddy-tapping was stopped, it was not proper to either destroy them or let them go waste.

The trees could be used for drawing Nira, which, according to the expert analysis of General Sahib Singh Sokhey, contained cellulose and other sugars and vitamins B and C, most of which were destroyed at the toddy-stage.

The scheme also provided an alternate attraction to those accustomed to drink toddy. It would provide occupations for some of the toddy tappers who would otherwise become unemployed.

ADVERSE REPORTS

The Minister said that the addition of a small quantity of lime prevented fermentation, though if an alternate method for preserving Nira without the addition of lime, was shown to Government, the use of lime would be abandoned. Government had offered prizes for finding out a suitable alternative preservative to lime, but no suggestion had been received.

Adverse newspaper comments, he said, hindered the Nira scheme considerably, like the report emanating from Poona, that six persons died after drinking Nira. The deaths were not due to the Nira, for that same day 1,200 other persons had also drunk it. Nira was both drawn and distributed under ideal hygienic conditions.

The propaganda machinery had aesthetic, social and educational interests of the masses, as well as the combating of the propaganda of anti-prohibitionists.

Mr. A. A. Patel, withdrew his cut motion, and moved another cut to discuss the policy of the Government with regard to the manufacture and sale of commercial spirits by the distilleries and the principle governing licenses and fees, under the head, "Provincial Excise".

He said that the prices of commercial spirits in Bombay, were the highest in India, and it was advisable to encourage competition by allowing the free flow of this product into Bombay State, from other parts of the Indian Union.

He also regretted that there was no uniform policy or standard price, with regard to the issue of licenses.

The Excise Minister said that license fees had been raised in order to help prohibition, and the restrictions on the free flow of commercial spirits were also with the same view. But Government had been very careful to see that not much inconvenience was caused to the trading class; but some discomfort was however inevitable.

The distilleries, he said, were now being converted to produce power alcohol.

The cut was withdrawn.

NANDA'S PORTFOLIOS: NO NEW MINISTER

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

At an informal meeting of the Bombay Ministry at the Civil Secretariat, this morning, a decision with regard to Labour Minister Gulzarilal Nanda's successor, it is learnt, was taken. The Ministers, thereafter, rushed to the Council Hall to a Congress Legislature Party meeting.

It was reliably understood today that no outsider was to be taken and the portfolio, which comprises Labour and Housing would be divided between two members of the Cabinet in addition to their present portfolios.

Dr. Jivraj Mehta is said to be the choice for the Housing Department, Mr. Malojirao Naik-Nimbalkar, Minister for Development is likely to assume the Labour portfolio.

Counterfeiters Caught

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, March 8.

Another gang of counterfeiters has been rounded up. The police today arrested three Vagharis in Navrangpura Shuhurt and found lots of false rupee and four-anna coins with them.

This gang is believed to have connections with others in Bombay. An enquiry has been instituted. It may be recalled that not long ago a factory for making false coins was unearthed by the police in North Gujarat.

Policemen To Meet

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, March 8.

As total prohibition is coming nearer, the manufacture and export of illicit liquor are increasing.

It is learned that a conference of the police officers of Bombay State will be held in Bombay on March 12 to consider effective measures to be taken for ensuring total prohibition which comes into effect on April 6. Home Minister Mr. Morarji Desai will preside.

President Prasad To Tour Gujarat

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT, March 8.

President Prasad is scheduled to pay a visit to Gujarat next month. According to the tentative tour programme, he will arrive at Baroda by air and proceed by train to Anand to perform the opening ceremony of the new Law College at Vallabh Vidyanagar.

White "Queen" Not To Leave Bechuanland

SEROWE, March 7, (PTI-Reuter): Ruth Khama, white "Queen" of the Bamangsato tribe, announced today tht she would not leave Bechuanland.

Referring to her husband, Seretse Khama's statement in London last night that the British Government had "exiled" him for 5 years, she said that she had a premonition that Seretse would not be allowed to return to the country from London.

"That is why I refused to leave with him despite pressure by Government officials" she said.

RECOGNISED FOR CENTRAL POSTS: The Government of India have decided, in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission, to recognise a pass in the post-war School Leaving Certificate Examination of Burma as equivalent to a pass in the Matriculation Examination of a recognised university or board for purposes of appointment to the services and posts under the Central Government.

REPUBLIC EXHIBIT AT U. S. LIBRARY

An exhibit commemorating the creation of the Republic of India was recently opened at the U.S. Library of Congress in Washington, D.C. The display of the documents included the drafts of the constitution adopted by the Constituent Assembly written in Hindi, Urdu and English. Shown viewing the exhibit at the Library are (l to r) A. S. Grewal, Education Attache at the Indian Embassy; David C. Mearns, Acting Librarian of the Congress and B. R. Sen, Charge d'Affairs of the Indian Embassy.

ABBASI DID NOT COMPLAIN OF BEATING BY POLICE

Medical Officer's Evidence At Inquest

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

DR. Gopaldas Gokuldas Udeshi, a medical officer in St. George's Hospital and Inspector Yardi attached to the Kalachowky police station told the City Coroner today that the deceased Mohamed Nabi Abbasi did not complain to them about any beating by the police. The Medical Officer stated that after admission in the hospital, Abbasi first complained of pain in the stomach and after three days, he developed 'tetanus' and died.

Dr. Udeshi and Inspector Yardi were being examined before Mr. R. M. Malkani, City Coroner at the resumed inquest on the body of Mr. Abbasi, a student who died in St. George's Hospital on February 10. At the time of his death, Abbasi was under arrest. He was taken into custody by the Kalachowky police on Republic Day, on January 26, for taking part in the Communist-sponsored black flag demonstration at Lal Baug.

MEDICAL HISTORY

Dr. Udeshi stated that the deceased Abbasi was admitted in the hospital on February 4. The witness was attending on him. The complaint of the deceased was that he had pain in the stomach and diarrhoea and he was treated for the same. After two days, the stomach pain subsided but on February 8, he complained to the doctor about pain in the neck.

After keeping him under observation for some time, the same night, a treatment for 'tetanus' was started but on the following morning Abbasi's condition had worsened. He was unconscious. He died on February 10.

Asked by the Coroner, Dr. Udeshi said that the deceased did not complain to him of any beating by the police. He also said that there were no marks of injuries on the person of Abbasi. The Medical Officer could not give any definite reason as to how Abbasi developed 'Tetanus'. The deceased had a history of diarrhoea and this the medical officer said, he learnt, from the case papers prepared by his assistant.

THE ARREST

Inspector Yardi giving his evidence, narrated how on the morning of January 26 he got information that some persons were gathering at Lal Baug Maidan with a view to take out a blank flag demonstration and that there was possibility of breach of peace as some residents of the locality were opposed to this move.

He, along with a small party of police went to the spot and found that some persons were standing near the maidan in groups. A member of one of the groups was found carrying a bundle which the Police officer seized from him on suspicion. The bundle on being opened was found to contain black flags fixed on small 'Lathies'. He took the man whose name was Krishnan, into custody and sent him to the police station along with the black flags.

Later the members of different groups formed a procession and as they were about to march, the police officer told them that their action of taking out a black flag procession on the Republic Day was very much resented by the residents of the locality and there was possibility of breach of peace.

But the processionists paid no attention. When the police put a cordon round the demonstrators, an acid bulb was thrown on the police and they were stoned. Thereupon, the witness stated, he ordered fire to be opened in self-defence. The police arrested 59 persons on the spot and they were marched to the police station.

At the police station four of the arrested persons told the officer that they were injured. Ten members of the police party and six others were also injured. All of them were sent to hospital where three of the arrested persons who had bleeding injuries, were detained while the fourth was treated and allowed to go.

Abbasi who was also among the arrested persons did not complain to the officer of any injury nor did he complain of any beating by the police. The arrested persons were later sent to the Byculla House of Correction. The deceased was also among them and he was never brought afterwards to Kalachowky Police station from there.

Behalf of the deceased, the Police Cross-examined by Mr. Godiwala, an Officer stated that after the arrest Abbasi did not make an attempt to escape from custody in a tram car. It was totally wrong to say that he was pulled out from the tram car and was assaulted by the police. The police officer also stated that there was no ban on processions on that day but he took the action against the demonstrators to maintain public peace.

At this stage the inquest was adjourned till tomorrow.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED: In order to examine and assess the present and future demands for hard coke, production of which is insufficient to meet the requirements of the country and to suggest methods of meeting this demand, the Government of India have appointed a Committee with the Administrator of the Calcutta Corporation as its Chairman.

ONE MONTH'S JAIL FOR WESTERLING

SINGAPORE, March 8.

CAPTAIN "Turco" Westerling, 30-year old Commander of the rebel "Army of the Heavenly Host" in Indonesia, was today sentenced to one month in gaol on a charge of illegal entry.

He said he had no legal channel for obtaining an entry permit.

Clean-shaven, tight-lipped and self-possessed Westerling—alias Ruitenberk—declined the judge's offer of an interpreter, saying he could understand and speak English perfectly.

He pleaded provocation to the assault charge, and said he had lost his temper. It was stated he struck his Indonesian cell-mate three blows, breaking his jaw, when he refused to shake hands with him.

He was remanded till April 4.

Since the Indonesian Government has not entered detailed charges in its demand for his extradition, official sources said, the British authorities were concerned only with the local offences.

The judge said deportation arrangements would stay in force.—PTI-Reuter.

Russia Has Its Own A-Bomb

'IMPERIALISTS' WARNED

MOSCOW, March 8. (PTI-Reuter): POLITBUREAU Member Marshal Voroshilov today said Russia had its own atom bomb which would 'put an end at blackmail of the imperialism'.

"Atomic blackmail diplomacy by by the instigators of the new world war must, willy-nilly be abandoned as worthless", he said in a campaign speech at Minsk, where he is a candidate for election to the new Supreme Soviet.

He recalled Stalin's warning on the eve of the Second World War against aggressors who "put their pig snouts into our Soviet garden".

"In spite of the warning," Marshal Voroshilov said, "pig snouts have not become extinct on this earth and their malicious grunting is frequently heard even from beyond the oceans."

BRITISH RECOGNITION OF RED CHINA

Conservative Chief Calls It A Blunder

LONDON, March 8. (PTI-Reuter): Lord Salisbury, Conservative leader in the House of Lords, asserted yesterday that the time and manner in which the British Government had recognised China was a "blunder of the first water".

"The Government's decision on this particular point bears all the signs of panick-stricken haste and that is the last impression we ought to give when dealing with Russia and Russian-dominated countries," he told the House of Lords.

By recognising China, the Government had driven a wedge between the United States and Britain, he said.

Viscount Jowitt, the Lord Chancellor, denied this.

"Give us credit for being on the one hand determined to solve this problem if human ingenuity can solve it and for being realistic on the other in these most difficult circumstances," he said.

IN A CHINA SHOP

By Taurus

IT is unfortunate that the escape of Mir Laik Ali should have distracted my attention from the Nira incident in the Bombay Legislative Assembly canteen. It sounded very like Mr. Pickwick's adventures, though the three-glass journalist was very restrained. But this has raised a difficult question for the substitute-for-alcohol school of Prohibitionists. Nira, I take it, has to be put down before a certain time if it is to retain its innocence but the thirst of legislators increases with unavailability of the fluid. But I cannot understand why Nira and Nira only will do. Is it because of its very close proximity to toddy? Somehow there is a peculiar—I almost said perverse—pleasure in Nira drinking which baffles me. I do not see the sense of stocking such a lot of Nira which might at any moment turn "sour" on one. I should like to see our legislators for a change drinking milk, butter-milk, fresh orange juice, pomegranate juice, pineapple juice and so on. (My neighbour interprets "so on" to mean the South Indian rassum. Well, why not? If, as has been said, substitutes for alcohol can only become popular if they have a tang in them, then rassum certainly has a strong claim to be tried out).

All these are acquired tastes but so is the taste for alcoholic drinks. A well-known journalist of North India whose prosaic exterior gave no inkling of the romantic depths within him which a glass of his favourite brandy brought out, was in the habit of describing the rake's progress in these well-chosen words. (Like his Master from the South, he too had a remarkable capacity for reeling of dates, only with him they were dates commemorating the alcoholic education of his own self).

"In 1896", he observed with the ecstatic eye of reminiscent minds, "I first tasted whisky. It tasted like varnish. About the same time my brother tasted port and liked it. In 1906, I tasted whisky for the second time. It tasted like bad ink. My brother still drank port. In 1915, I tasted whisky for the third time. I liked it. My brother still drank port. In 1923, I tasted brandy for the first time. I preferred it to whisky. I still prefer it to whisky. In fact, since 1923, I have not drunk whisky except when brandy was not available. In 1926, my brother tasted brandy for the first time; he has not taken anything else afterwards."

This epic of booze was brought to an abrupt end by a realization that it was getting late. As I reached the tonga which I had retained till the party ended, I saw the Man of Brandy trying to climb into a tonga himself where the horse insisted on starting at the wrong moment and pitching him into the middle of the drive. But the implications are tremendous.

As this is not a column to commend alcoholic drinks (thoba, thoba!), I return to my moral. Why not people set about acquiring non-alcoholic tastes now instead of lamenting the passing away of liquor? There is an element of intolerance in trying to push Nira unfermented down people's throats and the trickiness of it is further illustrated by the difficulty of keeping it unfermented.

I for my part vote for pure water. We might read of water turning into wine but we can only read of it. On the other hand, there has been at least one instance of wine turning, even in the custody of Prohibition police, into water. So, I say, let it be pure water, no more and no less. It is a move in keeping with our austerity programme.

British Troop Movements In Suez Canal Area

CAIRO PAPER ANTICIPATES AGGRESSION

CAIRO, March 5 (PTI).

The Cairo Arabic newspaper "Al Misri" today attacked as "encroachments" against Egypt, movements of British troops in the Suez Canal area, where four-day manoeuvres are in progress. Egyptian papers have reported that British forces had established new posts and occupied new areas.

A British military spokesman said "manoeuvres are taking place in the Suez area and a clash between two opposing forces is expected somewhere on the Suez Cairo road.

For the purposes of the manoeuvres, British forces have been permitted to move out of the area which they normally occupy in the Canal zone."

"Al Misri" said the British explanation was that "these defence measures were necessary because the Suez canal would be the first goal for any Russian attack in the Middle East."

The newspaper added that Premier Nahas Pasha had demanded that "the British put an end to their movements, otherwise Egypt might be forced to raise the matter in a way that would create crisis between two countries.

Sponsors Of Kashmir Resolution Meet

NEW YORK, March 7 (PTI-): The Sponsors of the four-power Kashmir resolution met again today at the offices of the British delegation.

Mr. Mahmoud Fawzi Beyat, chief Egyptian delegate, has returned from Cairo with instructions from his government. He will take his seat in the Council tomorrow.

ATTLEE'S INTERVENTION REPORT UNCONFIRMED

LONDON, March 4, (PTI-Reuter): There was no confirmation in official British circles tonight of a Karachi report that Mr. Attlee had invited the Indian and Pakistan Premiers to talks in London on the Kashmir issues.

Liaqat Ali's Good Will Tour Of U.S

WASHINGTON, March 7. (PTI-Reuter): Liaqat Ali Khan, Prime Minister of Pakistan will arrive here on May 3 for a goodwill tour of the United States, the State Department announced today.

He will be accompanied by Begum Liaqat Ali Khan.

They are coming at the invitation of President Truman.

They will spend their first week in Washington and New York before leaving on a 16 day tour through the midwest to the Pacific Coast.

They will visit Chicago, Kansas City, San Francisco, Los Angeles Houston (Texas), New Orleans, Schenectady (New York State) and Boston where the official visit will end on May 26.

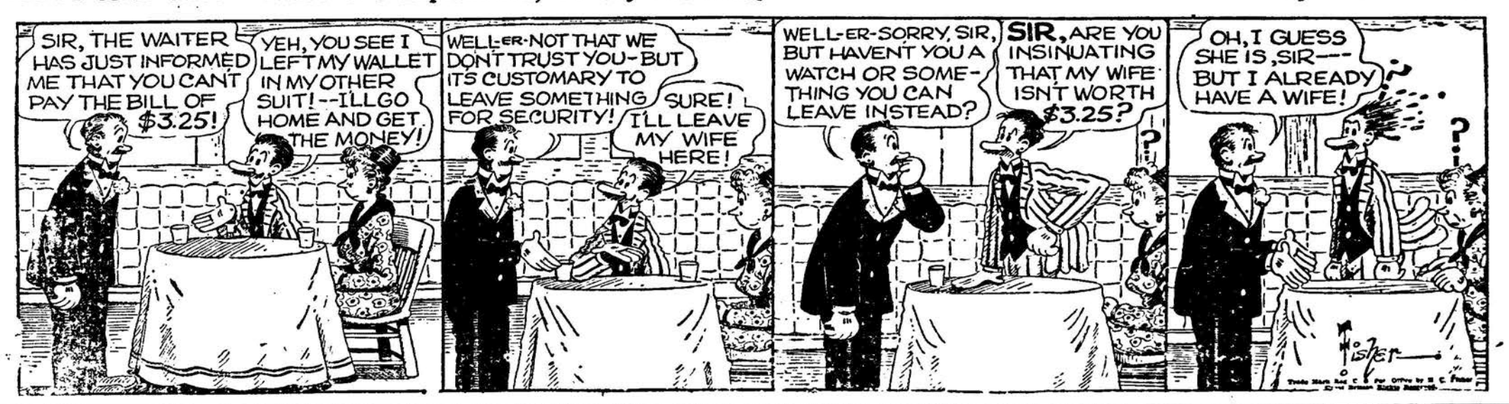
Present plans are for the party to leave for Canada on May 30. There they will be the guests of the Canadian Government for a few days.

The Prime Minister will return to New York before leaving for Pakistan.

A spokesman of the Pakistan Embassy said President Truman would send his personal plane the Independence either to Karachi or London to bring the Prime Minister and his party to the United States.

PLAGUE CASES: Eight cases of plague were admitted to the isolation hospital, Lingampally (Secunderabad, during the week ended March 4. Three cases proved to be fatal.

MUTT AND JEFF—That's One Explanation, To Say The Least — By BUD FISHER


SIR, THE WAITER HAS JUST INFORMED ME THAT YOU CAN'T PAY THE BILL OF $3.25!
YEH, YOU SEE I LEFT MY WALLET IN MY OTHER SUIT!--ILL GO HOME AND GET THE MONEY!
WELL-ER-NOT THAT WE DON'T TRUST YOU-BUT ITS CUSTOMARY TO LEAVE SOMETHING FOR SECURITY!
SURE! I'LL LEAVE MY WIFE HERE!
WELL-ER-SORRY, SIR, BUT HAVEN'T YOU A WATCH OR SOMETHING YOU CAN LEAVE INSTEAD?
SIR, ARE YOU INSINUATING THAT MY WIFE ISN'T WORTH $3.25?
OH, I GUESS SHE IS, SIR--- BUT I ALREADY HAVE A WIFE!
Fisher

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